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SOVIET IDEAS DRILLED INTO ALL WORKERS

Factory Committee, With Its Many Subsections, Is Governing Group

COMMUNISM TAUGHT IN EVERY ACTIVITY

Even Inadequacy of Food Supplies Is Made Basis for Inculcating Lesson in Sacrifice

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The big Russian metal and textile factories are on the outer fringes of Moscow, so one has to take a long ride on a crowded street car to reach one of these proletarian citadels. The Amo works is one of them, and specializes in the manufacture of trucks. Some 12,000 or 13,000 men and women are employed here.

While waiting at the entrance to the plant for the pass of admission one sees evidence of the control exercised over migrating workers. A sign notifies applicants for work that they must produce trade-union cards, a statement from the labor exchange, a statement from their former place of employment and, if men, documents indicating their status as regards military service.

Inside, one is surprised at the amount of ground included within the walls of the plant. Always a large factory, it is being expanded to satisfy the needs of a greatly enlarged production program and one observes on every hand piles of bricks, sand, timber and other building material along with American trucks which now serve as models for the Amo output.

Foreign Engineers Employed

Amo is already employing several American and German engineers as specialists and more are expected. The writer is an amateur in technical matters; but the foreign specialists seemed to regard the plant as well equipped. Much of its machinery has come from America, but the productivity of the workers averaged lower than the American or west European standard.

The Amo is making a strenuous effort to educate and train its workers, many of whom are still quite young and inexperienced. Fourteen hundred apprentices are dividing their time between work and study in the special factory school; a special course has been established for training women for factory work, and it is said that with night study, trade-union schools and courses, and evening courses in literacy, about three quarters of the workers are engaged in some form of outside study.

Discussion often arises as to how the industrial workers have fared

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Money Famine In India Offsets Bumper Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—India, notorious for centuries as a land of famines, is suffering today from a new form of famine — the product of twentieth-century economics.

Although the country's granaries are bulging with grain, a money famine has the land in its grip; and while the villages reveal no scarcity of food, the peasants are finding it virtually impossible to meet their debts.

The money burden of the people has been increased in proportion to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce in world markets. A maund of grain (82 pounds), which brought from four to five rupees (approximately $1.50 to $1.75) four years ago, now brings in only about two rupees (75 cents).

The correction of the money-famine conditions among the peasants, in the opinion of Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture in the Punjab, lies in finding a common measure for giving a correct value to every unit of labor.

"Rapid communications have linked the world, and the volume of trade has enormously increased," said Sir Jogendra. "In the early days commodities were exchanged, and themselves measured the labor in scales which secured uniformity. Currencies of the world now measure labor, but the scales do not mete out the same measure, and the exchanges are constantly disturbing values.

"During the World War the world came to use more money and after the war the return to the gold standard led to the withdrawal of money, which, combined with increased production, reduced the price of agricultural produce."

As a famine in grain is the result of a failure of production, Sir Jogendra points out, similarly a famine in money is the direct result of states not producing enough money. The remedy for India's money famine, he says, lies in producing the money that the people need. He contends that the country can afford to regulate its internal currency.

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Labor 'Rebels' Keep Commons in Session

By the Associated Press

London, July 16

A HANDFUL of "rebel" Labor members kept the House of Commons in session for 19¼ hours. Few sessions have exceeded its length.

They were attacking the "anomalies" bill, which would make certain changes in the unemployment insurance practice, and for a time it looked as though they might tire out the House and force an adjournment. It was a woman—Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor—who made them stick.

Fascists Take Firm Stand On Papal Attack

Directorate Resents Reëntry of Vatican Into Political Issues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 16—Protest against the criticism of Fascism contained in the recent Papal encyclical on persecution of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy, together with a firm reaffirmation of the Fascist state's right and duty, "to defend the Fascist revolution against everybody," was announced yesterday by the Directorate of the Fascist Party after a meeting lasting three and a half hours.

Members of the Fascist Party Directorate, together with various party inspectors, were summoned yesterday in Rome to discuss the situation arising out of the crisis with the Vatican over activities of the Catholic Action Society.

The meeting was considered of unusual importance, being presided over by Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, and attended also by several members of the Fascist Government. Statistics were given on the continued growth of various Fascist organizations, purporting to show that, in spite of strong moral pressure from the Vatican, members of the Fascist Party are still determined to give their loyal support to Signor Mussolini. An intensive propaganda campaign among the masses of the people on the aims and achievements of the Fascist régime will shortly be undertaken in various parts of the country for the purpose of adding to the numerical strength of Fascism.

The Fascist Directorate approved three important declarations dealing with the dispute with the Vatican. In the first place the Directorate protested against the Pope's affirmation that the oath of the Black Shirts is sworn for the sake "of their daily bread, their career and even their life itself." The sacrifice made by Black Shirts in the past, it is asserted, shows that they renounce their daily bread, their careers and even their lives for their fatherland and the Fascist revolution.

A "Fighting Organization"

In rejecting these "grave and humiliating views" the Directorate affirms that the Fascist Party is not in any way similar to political parties which have existed in the past, but is "a fighting organization on a military basis" which has carried through a revolution, and which has a duty to defend it against everybody.

In the second place, the Fascist Directorate rejected all affirmations contained in the Papal document that Freemasons had found their way back among the Fascist Party. The attitude of the Fascist Party, it said, has been and still is, unequivocal on this matter.

The Fascist attitude was illustrated by the fact that Don Sturzo—founder and former leader of a popular party, now dissolved—is a political exile in London, and the Grand Master of Italian Freemasons is confined in Ireland. The Fascist Party is said to be determined that the relic of anti-Fascism shall not be allowed to resume any activity whatsoever in Italy.

On the other hand, the Directorate noted that an unheard-of alliance is said to have been formed between the Vatican and Freemasonry, today, al-

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MADRID EXPECTS PERFECT ACCORD WITH CATALONIA

Good Will Among Provincial Leaders Makes Agreement Virtually Sure

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 16—While the Cortes is settling down to work in Madrid, the Assembly of the Generality of Catalonia, meeting in Barcelona, has approved by acclamation the proposed Catalan statutes. The prospect of an accord between the Province, which demands its independence, and the central Government grows clearer.

On July 26 the Catalonian municipalities will pronounce on the project and on Aug. 2 a popular referendum will be taken. There is, of course, no doubt about the result. Even the Regionalist League, which was critical of methods used by Col. Francisco Macia, Catalonian Provisional President, now expresses itself as completely in agreement. The whole of Catalonia is behind this plan for autonomy and, since there are only a few points that can be objected to by the National Cortes, it is expected that there will be no clash such as was at one time feared.

Colonel Macia, who does not conceal his delight at the prospect, believes that the Cortes will promptly ratify the statutes, and the liberties which Catalonia has long demanded then will become a reality. He has carried away a good impression from Madrid, and he cannot conceive of any further difficulties.

If, then, the statutes are passed in the Cortes, Colonel Macia will dissolve the present Parliament of Catalonia, which was elected simply to decide upon the precise measures to be submitted to Madrid. There will be fresh elections for the Catalonian Parliament and a new government will be nominated. Apparently it is not certain whether these elections will be by universal suffrage or by corporative votes. In any case, proper place will be given to the minorities, whose collaboration is necessary to govern.

Although the governmental tendency in Catalonia inclines to the Left, there is no intention of disdaining the services of the Right. The real problem in Catalonia, as indeed in the rest of Spain, is the social problem. It existed under the old régime and it is not automatically solved by the institution of the new régime. But there is now a real determination to tackle the problem in earnest. The working class organizations expect it, and if there is no improvement they will be disillusioned as to the efficacy of the Republic. But they are prepared to give ample credit to the new authorities and, despite the outbreak of strikes, they await the anticipated reforms with patient confidence.

Irak Anticipates Oil Receipts With $16,800,000 Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Based on the Government's oil receipts, the Irak Chamber of Deputies has passed a "Five Years' Program of Capital Works" which includes the construction of new government buildings and offices, schools, prisons, customs houses, post offices and wireless stations, new roads and bridges, and great irrigation projects, including the Habbaniyah and Gharraf dams.

The new buildings are estimated at 79 lakhs of rupees (approximately $2,750,000), the roads, bridges and telephones at about 78 lakhs and the irrigation projects at 113 lakhs (about $3,955,000), the total being close to $10,000,000. There are supplementary plans which would bring the whole project up to 480 lakhs of rupees ($16,800,000).

The Government plans to cover the cost of the scheme by its income from the oil agreement recently concluded with the Irak Petroleum Company. In five years the income from oil interests will amount to some $10,800,000, which is about $6,000,000 short of the estimates for the whole Five Years' Plan.

Antics of Playful Balkan River Involve All Europe's Diplomacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The weather here in the Balkans has just played a little jest on the serious European diplomats.

Utterly regardless of the opinions of Geneva or of Aristide Briand or of the Little Entente or of various patriotic societies and erudite editors it suddenly set out to revise the peace treaties, using as its chief conspirator the little river Bistritsa, which means limpid, and which is supposed to flow between Bulgaria and Greece.

This exuberant stream of playful clear water, spanned by bridges and closely watched by two sets of vigilant border guards, is inscribed in history-making peace treaties, bearing many ponderous seals, as the boundary between these two Balkan states. And this is in keeping with proper diplomatic procedure, for many European states are separated from their neighbors by rivers.

But look what the impetuous and impulsive Bistritsa did. The rains descended and the floods came and this river overflowed its banks, wandered through Greece for a mile or so, leaving perfectly good Greek meadows on the Bulgarian side and causing the diplomats grave consternation.

And what could they do, since it is plainly written in the treaties that the Bistritsa is the border? Nor are there any stipulations as to where the Bistritsa is to flow or what measures should be taken if she decided to leave the way of her ancestors.

Bistritsa is the border and that's that, so don't those meadows it circled about belong to Bulgaria? If not, the treaty would have to be revised so as to deprive this sector of the fickle river from being the border.

The gayly murmuring waters running over the stones of their new bed had many a laugh at the perplexity they caused the Balkan statesmen. But of course the statesmen at last brought the prodigal little stream to time. They decided not to change the treaty but to lead the roaming river back home.

So now in the heat of June Greek soldiers, instead of conquering the world as once did Alexander, who was brought up in this vicinity, are picking and shoveling to get Bistritsa back into her old bed and thus restore to the land of Mr. Venizelos a handful of verdant meadows that had inadvertently strayed over into the yard of Mr. Liaptcheff.

MEXICO TO BAN LABOR ENTRY

MEXICO CITY, July 16 (By U. P.)—Immigration of all foreign laborers to Mexico will be prohibited within 60 days, according to a decree published by the Interior Department yesterday.

Hoover Lauds Christian Youth As Real Force for World Peace

President, in Radio Talk, Holds Universal Understanding Attainable

Religion Is Held Only Key to Solution of International Problems

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15—The 10,000 delegates attending the jubilee convention of the International Society of Christian Endeavor today listened to a denunciation of Communism by Dr. A. E. Corey of Indianapolis.

"Three great forces are contending for the mastery of the world's youth," Dr. Corey said. "These three forces are Communism, nationalism, and religion. Communism, with its atheistic and class philosophy, can lead to nothing but the final destruction of our civilization. No political philosophy based on the theory of the dominance of one class over all other classes can ever bring happiness to the human race, nor can nationalism, with its emphasis on a sordid land-grabbing policy of imperialism and exploitation. Neither Communism nor nationalism ever will establish that era of universal brotherhood to which Christian Endeavorers are committed. Only in religion can the world find peace, a peace based upon the idea of rights and justice for one and all."

In today's discussion conferences

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WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—National independence and international understanding were portrayed today as "not incompatible" elements by President Hoover in greeting delegates of the International Christian Endeavor Societies.

Speaking over the radio from the Cabinet room of the White House to the fiftieth anniversary convention of the societies in San Francisco, the Chief Executive said the organization was "a world force for the promotion of spiritual advancement among our people. It stands for international good will and world peace."

The address follows:

"From every state in the United States, from every province of the Dominion of Canada, from Mexico and from a score of countries beyond the seas you have assembled in San Francisco to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of the International Christian Endeavor Societies—an organization devoted to golden deeds and ideals.

"The fiftieth anniversary of the International Christian Endeavor Societies is a notable moment in your history. It is significant not only to

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ATLANTIC FLIERS REPORTED SAFE IN BUDAPEST

Hungarian Plane Said to Have Completed Flight From Newfoundland

VIENNA, July 16 (AP)—The Hungarian transatlantic airmen, Capt. Alexander Magyar and Capt. George Endres, flying from Harbor Grace, N. F., to Budapest in the monoplane Justice for Hungary, were reported to have landed at the Hungarian capital shortly before 8 p. m. (2 p. m. E. S. T.) They left Harbor Grace at 11:18 a. m., E. S. T., yesterday.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 16 (AP)—The Hungarian fliers were awaited hopefully today by thousands of their countrymen.

Special trains were running from points in the interior and as they unloaded the crowds started a pilgrimage to Matyasold Airdrome, where the airmen were expected this afternoon.

By noon 100,000 Hungarians had gathered at the airport, and every hour trains rolled in, loaded to capacity.

Throughout Hungary those who had lost hope that a flight of this kind ever would be made, are filled with enthusiasm, for the Justice for Hungary has become a symbol of the trials and disasters through which the nation has passed.

Log of the Justice for Hungary is as follows:

(Eastern Standard Time)

Monday, July 13

9:53 a. m.—Left Roosevelt Field, N. Y.

5:32 p. m.—Arrived Harbor Grace, N. F.

Wednesday, July 15

11:18 a. m.—Left Harbor Grace.

6:00 p. m.—Radio signals heard by S. S. Stavangerfjord, about 1100 miles out.

6:37 p. m.—Radio signals heard by S. S. Kennebec about 700 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland.

Thursday, July 16

2:15 a. m.—Radio signals heard by S. S. Maya, 150 miles south of Fastnet, Ireland.

8:30 a. m.—Reported over Linz.

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Radio has played an unusually important part in the Atlantic journey of the Justice for Hungary. The general rule has been that once the hop-off was made silence shrouded the plane. For this reason many fliers have refused to take radio, preferring to give the space to additional fuel tanks.

But the Hungarian fliers not only were able to keep the world informed at intervals of their progress, but by means of a radio direction finder they kept themselves on a true course across the waves.

Federal Floggings Of Children Denied

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Department of Justice yesterday issued a formal denial of reports that children were being flogged in institutions under the charge of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Such statements arose, the department said, from a recent report of the Wickersham Commission upon juvenile delinquents and their treatment under the federal system of justice. In it were descriptions of floggings and harsh treatment given federal juvenile offenders confined in state institutions.

At the same time, the department revealed the prison bureau had been at work for months drafting legislation to bring about results, while the Wickersham report made "no definite or concrete proposal for legislation."

POLITICS EVADED BY FARM BOARD DESPITE PRICES

Cotton and Wheat Surplus Embroils Group in Controversy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—The Federal Farm Board begins this week its third year of operation, confronted with problems more serious and difficult than any in its brief history.

In practically every line of agriculture, grain, vegetables, fruits, cotton, livestock and dairy products, there are depressed prices and smothering surpluses.

Two years ago when it began its operations the board was faced with the task of solving the surplus question. That was difficult enough, but before it had got well under way the depression struck agriculture, as it did all other lines of production, and the board had to cope with these added problems.

Wheat was then selling around $1.25 a bushel. Cotton, livestock and other products were at levels several times above their present range. In an effort to prop up the domestic market situation for the farmer and to support the great farmers' cooperative movement it was fostering, the board engaged in its wheat and cotton stabilization operations.

Today, it possesses more than 1,250,000 bales of cotton and more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. And it is these surplus stocks that are the center of heated controversy.

The wheat and cotton growers, as well as the private traders, are demanding that the board withdraw these huge holdings from the current market. On cotton the board has as yet to decide its policy, the cotton year coming to a close July 31.

In wheat the board, which started out early this year to dispose of its surplus as quickly as it could without dumping, has modified its policy. It recently announced, following a demand for a restatement of its position by the President, that it would limit

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Indiana Rivers Hookup Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 16—Arguments for a second waterway hookup between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, were presented to United States Army engineers here this week. This proposition is to join the Wabash River, which runs into the Ohio River, which, in turn, empties into the Mississippi, with the Maumee River, which flows into Lake Erie.

The plan is to dredge the Wabash and Maumee Rivers and build a canal from the Wabash near Lafayette, Ind., across to the Maumee. In the adjacent State of Illinois a waterway is being put through by linking up the Illinois River, which is tributary to the Mississippi, with Lake Michigan.

Statistics were given the Engineer Corps at the hearing to the effect that floods on the Wabash River do an annual damage of close to $10,000,000 and that navigation as proposed would mean a gain of millions to Indiana and Illinois manufacturers who could ship their goods by water to foreign ports if the waterway were built.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LAUDS RADIO DECISION

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Justice Department yesterday hailed as an important victory the ruling of the Chicago Court of Appeals against the American Bond & Mortgage Company, upholding an injunction to keep its broadcasting station off the air.

"The opinion just handed down," the department said, "upholds the contention of the Attorney-General that persons using the air for broadcasting purposes under permit or license of the Federal Radio Commission acquire no vested property rights."

RAIL OFFICIALS URGE NEED FOR RATE INCREASES

Greater Margin Over Fixed Charges Is Held Only Possible Solution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—A further reduction in railroad operating costs can be made only by the expenditure of large sums of money, and the financing of such projects is, in turn, based upon the railways' ability to earn their fixed charges by an adequate margin, rail officials indicated in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission today in their petition for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

Mr. R. H. Aishton, President of the American Railway Association, and Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, read a statement interpreting the railroads' adequacy of service and the efficiency and economy of operation since 1920.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that further improvement in efficiency and economy must depend largely on the expenditure of large amounts of capital for the improvement of rail facilities, including equipment."

Economies effected in recent years, he said, have reduced operating expenses by $1,897,000,000 in 1930 as compared with 1920. Among the items in which savings have occurred are fuel conservation, loss and damage to freight, heavier train loading and faster movement.

It is not the "limited" trains which are causing a deficit, for they are highly profitable, Mr. Aishton said. The local trains were said to be the non-remunerative ones, and they are the ones which, if possible, should be eliminated.

The railroads would, for the current year, earn their fixed charges 1.47 times if a 15 per cent rate increase were made effective Sept. 1, 1931, and would earn them 1.32 times if the increase were granted as of December 1, Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, Director of the Bureau of Railway Economies, estimated, in reply to a question by Mr. J. B. Eastman, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Dr. Parmelee's testimony indicated the reduced purchasing power of the railroads resulted from diminished earnings. Reduced operating costs resulting from more efficient methods also were cited by the witness.

Maintenance expenditures engaged the attention of commissioners hearing the case and the railroads were called upon to submit exhibits of such figures back to 1888. The roads also were asked to explain the financial results of motor bus and truck subsidiaries and whether or not these, as well as air-line operations, are reflected in the operating incomes of the railroads.

All bituminous coal rates in central western territory should be increased 15 per cent, the railroads stated, thus reversing the stand originally taken that the coal rates should be exempt from the blanket increase.

Soviet and France Renew Relations In Export Trade

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 16—One economic feud hampering the Soviet export trade terminated here today when Mr. A. P. Rosenholtz, Commissar of Foreign Trade, issued an order removing the Soviet restrictions on trade with France. This order coincided with the promulgation by France of a similar official regulation removing any discrimination against the Soviet imports. The feud began last autumn when the French restrictions were imposed and caused Soviet counter measures.

While there is every reason to believe that progress has been made toward a commercial modus vivendi, there is no inclination here to exaggerate the significance of this reciprocal removal of trade restrictions, and the conclusion of a Soviet-French commercial treaty apparently is a matter for the distant future.

Franco-Soviet political negotiations looking toward the conclusion of a non-aggression pact are proceeding normally.

Race Around World Won by 4-Day Margin

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 16

MR. KINZO FUKUMA, traveling in a westward direction, today won a race around the world against Mr. Susumaru Shingu, who followed an eastward route.

Traveling on regular passenger airplanes wherever available, the racers carried out their feat under the auspices of the Asahi, Japanese newspaper.

Mr. Fukuma completed his trip in 31 days and 6 hours, while Mr. Shingu required 35 days and 7 hours. Both flew across the United States.

Hoover Board Wakens Nation To Law Needs

Reports Admittedly Show Changes Due in Criminal Procedure

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—A basic reorganization of the American criminal prosecution system comes nearer, it is being noted here, with each new report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

Following the reports on prohibition, there came a study showing the present lack of adequate criminal statistics; a comprehensive report showing the fundamental importance of the prosecutor in modern justice; and more recently reports on federal treatment of juvenile offenders, and most recently, one on "criminal procedure." The latest is among the sharpest indictments of the politically ridden inferior state and city courts in the country's history. Speaking of inferior courts, the commission says:

"Apart from all other considerations, arbitrary methods, incompetent magistrates, tribunals governed by petty politics, and slovenly proceedings, at the point at which the great mass of the population come in contact with law enforcement, give a bad impression of the administration of justice as a whole and most seriously affect respect for and observance of law generally."

Better judges and magistrates are more important at present than procedural reforms, the commission observes, adding, "that perfunctory administration will defeat any legislation."

The commission attacks excessive exemptions from jury service, which, it says, have caused juries to deteriorate in caliber. It recommends selection of jurors from the panel by the judge rather than by the lawyers, thereby eliminating days and sometimes months of useless wrangling and delay.

The decadence of jury trial, it says, is seen in the fact that "the civil jury is obviously losing ground everywhere," and that in criminal cases "there has been a widespread agitation against jury trial."

"The remedy for the conspicuous abuses of jury trials in American criminal justice," the commission says, "is to be found in less use and more rational use of the jury."

The commission reserves its sharpest words for the system of elective "political judges" now current in many cities and states.

"It is expecting too much of a judge who is elected for a short term on a small salary, who loses his practice on taking office, and who will soon be confronted with the exigency of re-election and campaigning therefor, to exert the needed authority at the probable expense of incurring unpopularity by so doing. . . . Until steps are taken in the jurisdiction where the judges are now in politics to select competent judges and make them independent during their term of office and at its close, the courts of the country will not be what they should be. Experience everywhere has demonstrated the incompatibility of the administration of justice and politics."

If One Pays $1.35 For His Breakfast How Much Does His Breakfast Cost?

What is one paying for when his breakfast costs him $1.35?

Is that the price of one-half grapefruit, one scrambled egg, two slices of buttered toast and something warm to drink, or does about $1 of the check go for snowy table linen, newspaper at elbow, the services of three waiters and a check-room girl?

Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher, president of Massachusetts State College, came to the latter conclusion as the result of a little experiment in breakfasts engaged in recently. "I was living temporarily in a large city and decided to conduct a personal experiment to make the situation clearer to myself," he said, in commenting on his conclusions.

He then related how he had breakfasted on several successive mornings in various types of eating places—main dining rooms in hotels, cafeterias, side street restaurants, and lunch rooms. In each place he ordered the same food, yet the cost varied from $1.35 in the first hotel dining room to 25 cents in the lunchroom. The difference, he pointed out, was in the "service" rendered.

This ranged all the way from the three waiters and table linen and check girl in the prominent hotel to entire self-service, with tray and white-enameled table and paper napkins in the lunch room.

"Each meal had been what you might say equally clean and nutritious," he said, "and so far as I am able to judge no one had made an undue profit when the service rendered was taken into consideration. The lesson of my six breakfasts in the city is that the cost of getting food to the door of the ultimate consumer is only one element in the food factor. Attempts to increase returns to the producer and decrease food costs to the consumer are commendable, but they will in no wise affect the cost due to what is known as 'service.'"

FILIPINO DEFENDS HAWES AND FITTMAN

MANILA, July 16 (AP)—Sultan Sharip Osmena, Senator and acting president of the Insular Senate, denied today that Mr. Harry B. Hawes, Senator from Missouri, and Mr. Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada, had promoted Independence demonstrations here.

Commenting on Washington advices saying Mr. Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York, had told President Hoover that Mr. Hawes and Mr. Pittman had used bad judgment in fanning the flame of Philippine Independence during their current visit to the Islands, Senor Osmena said the criticism was "without foundation."

POWERS PUSH REICH AID TO HELP WORLD

France, Britain and United States Join to Solve Finance Problem

ACTION EXPECTED AT PARIS MEETING

Hoover Debt Plan Now in Effect; Bank of England Keeps Demand Loan Rate

Representatives of three nations formerly at war with Germany today conferred on methods to help the Reich from its financial crisis. British, French and American statesmen are meeting in Paris to discuss the problem, while Germany itself, though doing all possible to help things from within, sees that outside aid is essential.

Action from the Paris meeting is soon expected, following which next Monday a meeting of the powers invited by the British Government to London may evolve further rescue measures.

London further strengthens the general financial situation today by deciding against any increase in its rate for demand loans. President Hoover's debt-holiday plan already has gone into effect, Germany's reparations payment yesterday having been immediately returned as a loan.

Business conditions in Germany, as reported by an American trade attaché, remain dull, with the seasonal increase in employment but slight.

General world conditions have taken their toll in Chile, which today announced suspension of foreign debt payments until August.

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 16—The Foreign Ministers of Great Britain and France and the American Secretary of State sat with M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, and leading members of the French Cabinet today in the Ministry of Interior, where the Franco-American debt suspension agreement was signed July 6, and decided that immediate action is necessary to solve the German financial problem. Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius have been invited to come immediately to Paris to discuss the methods of financial aid which can best be adopted.

Thus an important conference in Paris, possibly tomorrow, is indicated as probable, preliminary to Monday's ministerial conference in London, for which the British Government issued invitations yesterday. A special meeting of the French Cabinet has been called for late today in order that the Government may be informed of the latest developments.

The proposed visit of Mr. Arthur Hepderson and Premier Ramsay MacDonald to Berlin is postponed as a result of these changes in plans.

Only Just Begun

A conference was held between the French Ministers and Mr. Henry L. Stimson and Mr. Henderson, at which Mr. Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador, also was present. On the way out Mr. Stimson remarked to representatives of the press in reply to an inquiry whether there would be additional sessions, "We've only just begun."

It was a fortunate turn of events which brought Mr. Stimson and Mr. Henderson together in Paris at this moment, though their itineraries were separately arranged long before the recent decisive events in Germany were foreseen.

French technicians left Paris today for the conference of treasury experts which will meet in London tomorrow, to reconcile provisions of the Franco-American agreement on war debts, with the Young plan provisions concerning reparations. As for the ministerial conference to which the British Government has issued invitations for July 20, France has never refused to participate in such a meeting, but has never shown any enthusiasm for it. The French Cabinet would have preferred to deal directly with the German ministers rather than submit the Franco-German questions to a general conference.

Reich Issue Primary

Preparatory work for the disarmament conference, which is Mr. Stimson's primary interest in Europe, has been somewhat overshadowed by the acutness of the German crisis, but the two questions are closely interrelated and there is little doubt that a wise solution of Germany's problems must contribute toward the success of the arms limitation meeting next February.

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, who stopped only a few hours in Paris before proceeding to his post on the World Court at The Hague, though visiting France in an entirely unofficial capacity, dined at the American Embassy with Mr. Stimson last night. According to the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, he declared the present European situation might result in the question of the legality of the Austro-German Customs Union being removed from the progress of the coming session of the World Court. This question is so important an issue between France and Germany that a prompt hearing of this case by the World Court could hardly fail to cause further friction between the two countries, whose close cooperation is essential to European harmony.

The French Government would undoubtedly approve of German financed being subjected to control by the League of Nations, or possibly by the

proposal was probably among those made by M. Laval and M. Flandin to Mr. Henderson and Mr. Stimson during today's conference.

Bank of England to Make No Change This Week In Rate for Demand Loans

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16—The Bank of England at its meeting today decided to make no change this week in its rate for demand loans, which remains at 2½ per cent, thereby indicating that Britain's financial resources are to be drawn upon boldly to meet the emergency that has arisen in European affairs. This decision, announced upon the morrow of the English Government's action in summoning to London for July 20 a conference of ministers of the great powers to discuss the situation, is regarded here as a supreme gesture of Anglo-American coöperation, which has been throughout the chief source of encouragement in this difficult crisis.

Issues have been continuously growing. Among them has developed that of whether it may not be necessary to advance the date for the disarmament conference. Germany's credit is held here to have collapsed, because, as Sir Bazil Blackett, one of the directors of the Bank of England, said yesterday, the Germans have lost confidence in their own currency. This confidence, he said, cannot be restored until the whole atmosphere of fear and distrust which is causing France European Union Committee. Such a

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President's Debt Holiday In Force as Payment By Reich Is Loaned Back

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—President Hoover's one-year reparations and war debt moratorium is now in operation, it was announced at the White House today.

An official agreement has still to be drawn up, particularly as regards certain technicalities affecting the signatories of the Young plan, but for all practical purposes the President's plan is now in complete force.

Yesterday's events at the Bank for International Settlements, in Basel, proved this conclusively. There was due from Germany 136,700,000 Reichmarks, its monthly reparations payment. Of this amount, 41,000,000 Reichmarks was unconditional payment, paid by the German railroads.

No country with a claim on Germany called for its payment, either conditional or unconditional. Every signatory of the Young plan accepted the situation as if the President's proposal was officially in operation.

The 41,000,000 Reichmarks in unconditional payment was turned over to the International Bank by Germany and promptly returned as a loan, as demanded by the President, and agreed to by France after several weeks of negotiations.

The White House late yesterday emphasized its confidence in European and German bankers meeting Germany's financial stringency satisfactorily. It was stated by the White House that the discussions going on at the International Bank in Basel and in various European capitals regarding Germany's difficulties are hopeful, and the Government is of the view that the various problems will be met.

The seasonal increase in German employment during June was negligible, the number of unemployed being 3,962,000 on June 30, of whom 1,414,000 were receiving ordinary relief and 940,000 emergency relief, according to a cabled report received by the Department of Commerce from the commercial attaché, Mr. H. L. Groves, at Berlin.

The favorable monthly balance in foreign trade was well maintained through May, Mr. Groves found. Imports during that month declined to 000,000,000 marks, as compared with 679,000,000 marks for April, while exports totaled 747,000,000 marks, including reparation deliveries of 36,000,000 marks. The total favorable balance for five months, including reparations, amounted to 803,000,000 marks.

The wholesale price trend continued downward during June, with the index at 112.3, agricultural products showing the principal declines, according to Mr. Groves. The living cost index for June was slightly higher at 137.8, owing to increased foodstuffs taxes.

The stock market index averaged 75.9 during June, increasing to 78.7 on July 4. The trend of business failures is upward, June bankruptcies numbering 1017, and receiverships 636, as compared with 943 and 646 respectively for May. A creditors' meeting in an effort to reach an agreement to reconstitute the important Nordwolle Bremen, which recently became insolvent, is scheduled for next week with liabilities now indicated around 250,000,000 marks, Mr. Groves reported. The creditors are principally domestic, British and continental banks.

Invitation From France To Bruening and Curtius Relieves Reich Situation

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 16—France's invitation today to Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius to proceed with all speed to Paris and thence to London for discussions on plans of bringing to Germany eleventh-hour aid has greatly relieved the situation, which was becoming momentarily more black.

By emergency decrees, issued late last night, the Government prevented a run on banks today by allowing them to make only very limited payments. But this further check on banks, following their temporary closure on Tuesday and Wednesday, brought to the ordinary citizen vivid realization of the seriousness of the situation, and, as a consequence, a panic might have produced grave results.

Thus the closing of the banks on Tuesday and Wednesday was considered a sort of bank holiday, and people in need of money expected they could obtain it readily when the doors were opened this morning. However, last night's decree empowered the Government to hold over for the remainder of the week all payments, except a few absolutely essential sums for wages, doles and taxes.

What Becomes of Money

Even this money is obtained today with greatest difficulty and only in limited percentages. All other sums are stopped, even those required for the normal functioning of business or for private citizens who wish to buy food or meet other private expenses.

Though these measures are apparently necessary in order to prevent a run on banks and complete disappearance of currency into the hands of hoarders, they are so drastic as to cause much suffering among the populace.

But the important question is being asked, what will become of money which the Government pays out today? People still apparently hoard whatever they can of it. Others will be forced to pay it out for food, and thus it is clear that shopkeepers will be reluctant to part with money they have received. Thus circulation of money is not helped and by next week, if the present position continues, money will be more scanty than it is today.

Apparently therefore only help from abroad along the lines foreseen in the invitation to Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius can revive public confidence, and furnish the Government with necessary funds to give the people to meet the situation.

Hungary's Bank Closing Only Precautionary Act

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, July 16—Hungary's imitation of the action of Germany in closing its banks for three days is described by the governor of the National Bank here, Mr. Alexander Popovics, not as an indication of any financial crisis, but as a precaution against any reaction which Germany's action might have here, and to cause greater public tranquillity.

At the same time it is undeniable that Hungary itself has been faced with great financial difficulties. Failure to obtain the desired international loan some time ago, and necessity to form a large bank syndicate for the purpose of obtaining required credit, together with a large budget deficit impending, are proof of such conditions. Count Bethlen, Premier, has returned to Budapest from a vacation, to discuss matters with the Finance Minister, and undoubtedly steps will be taken in the new Parliament to make great reductions in the next budget expenditure.

German Trade Balance $204,500,000 in Mid Year

BERLIN, July 15 (AP)—Germany's trade balance for the first six months of this year was 818,000,000 marks (roughly $204,500,000).

Official trade figures made public today showed imports of 3,700,000,000 marks ($925,000,000) and exports of 4,518,000,000 marks ($1,129,500,000), exclusive of reparations in kind, which amounted to 250,000,000 marks ($32,500,000) in June alone.

The Reichsbank exported $67,000,000 marks in gold ($141,750,000) of which $97,500,000 went to France, $19,000,000 to Holland, $18,500,000 to Belgium, and $6,500,000 to Switzerland. The principal gold receipts from abroad were $5,500,000 from Russia and $4,500,000 from Great Britain.

ECONOMIST SEES HOPE IF MEXICO'S CREDIT IS WIDER

Looks to U. S. for Help to Secure Annual Payment on National Debt

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 16—The economic outlook for Mexico is more than fair, Señor A. Espinosa Monteros, economist, told members of the sixth annual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America yesterday. If the United States would extend wide credits, Mexico, he declared, would soon be able to pay the $15,000,000 due annually on its foreign debt and to add thousands of tons of products in exchange for goods and machines.

Reviewing the question of the nation's foreign debt, he traced the loan problem from 1830, at which time the Government borrowed £3,200,000 from a London banking house, to 1930, when the Montes De Oca-Lamont agreement was signed between Mexico and the United States. This pact, he said, was carefully devised and studied before it was formally agreed to and was not like the well-meaning plans drawn up by former Mexican administrations trying to meet impossible obligations.

Of especial advantage to the Mexican Government under this last pact, he pointed out, is the provision that only customhouse receipts will be held as a guaranty, and that these receipts will be administered by the Government and not by agents of the creditors as had been required in former contracts. Likewise an opportunity for lower interest rates at some future date had been offered. Referring to the interest charges on the old loans he called to mind that charges accumulated since 1913 had been canceled.

Mexico's debt on Jan. 1, 1931, at which time the present agreement went into effect was, he said, $275,000,000, with accumulated interest amounting to $185,000,000, and there was a railroad debt, separate from government obligations, of $230,000,000, with overdue interest charges amounting to $173,000,000.

Today, he said, the direct debt is $267,000,000 and the railroad debt $225,000,000, making a total of $492,000,000. Concerning the practicability of the Montes de Ora-Lamont plan, Señor Monteros held that under normal conditions it was sound under conditions similar to those Mexico experienced during 1928 and 1929. Under those conditions, he said, Mexico with a budget around $150,000,000 a year could easily spare the 10 per cent required for annual payments on its foreign debt, but with conditions as they are today, he questioned whether the revenue of late years could be maintained or if public expenditure could be so drastically cut as to come within the funds available.

The probabilities are, he said, that public revenues computed into gold will drop to lower levels, and that expenditures will not come down in the same proportion. This being so, he asked, will the new equilibrium of the budget permit payments of the annuities fixed by the agreement without additional taxation, and will the Government be in the position it was in when the pact was signed and, finally, must there be new amendments to the entire plan? The settlement of Mexico's foreign debts is up to the foreign bankers, he declared. They, he argued, know that Mexico needs roads, harbors, irrigation, schools, factories and other improvements; they know that the more of these things they help us establish the safer will be the chances for the Government to fulfill this, or any other debt pact. Bankers, he said, are convinced that removing capital from a business before it produces profit is unwise in the long run. They know that a poor nation such as post-war Germany and Mexico cannot pay accounts without encroaching on the productive plant.

"Sometimes," he concluded, "it is a wiser policy for creditor nations to forgive or postpone debts, than to endanger the economic stability of the debtor. It is realized that what is lost, when debts are postponed or forgiven, is much less than would be lost should the demands bring about a general collapse of the economic and political fabric of the debtor. Mexico's outlook is more than fair but we hope that some day, not far distant, it will be realized that this country's tribute to the world will be a thousand times more abundant if old and new capital is used to build up productive machinery."

CRIME IN BRITAIN CALLED PROBLEM

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Great Britain's crime problem, Lord Justice McCardie said, at the opening of the Birmingham Assizes today, is more serious than at any other time during the past 80 years.

"Modern criminals," he said, "are more ingenious and astute. Perhaps the greatest feature of recent years is that the number of boys under 16 convicted of indictable offenses was much greater in 1929 than in 1907."

Baby Robins at Children's Museum Being Well Fed, Grow 'Fat and Sassy'

"Tweedle Dee" and "Tweedle Dum" are visiting the Children's Museum of Boston. No, they are not the story book characters. They are two orphaned baby robins, who were found by two boys and brought to the museum.

They will be kept until they learn to fly and until they can find food for themselves. Just at present they refuse to eat unless fed. This keeps three little, overalled boys busy because "Tweedle Dee" and "Tweedle Dum" are forever hungry. And they are well fed, for they are as plump as cream puffs.

The orphans have thoroughly disrupted the routine of the museum. The workers are just as interested as the children who cluster around the birds asking, "May I hold one, may I, may I?"

The birds are attracted to all children. They love to perch on their fingers. "Dee" and "Dum" then open their yellow mouths for tasty morsels, bits of bread, and drops of water.

But the robins are not the only new exhibits at the museum. Articles sent by Princess Songkla, tiny daughter of Prince Kaiyami of Siam, to the Park School of Brookline where she attended two years ago, are on display, having been lent by the Park School.

Included among the collections are figures showing the various sitting positions studied in Siam, where sitting is an art. The positions are accurately shown by the colored figures which were made in Siam. The collection also contains a miniature tea set, a model of an elephant rolling a log, covered food dishes, and models of Siamese reptiles.

NEW HAVEN ROAD GETS THREE-MILE LINE

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today to take over and operate the line of the Seaview Avenue Industrial Railway of the Stanley Works at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Stanley Works, a manufacturing corporation, has been operating its own industrial lines of about three miles. The commission's action authorized the Stanley Works to abandon operation in interstate commerce of the line and the New Haven to take it over.

MUSIC PRIZES AWARDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Mr. Adrian Vanderbilt of New York City has been announced the winner of the eleventh annual competition sponsored by Swift & Co. Male Chorus of Chicago.

Hoover Congratulates France on Bastille Day

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—President Hoover today extended congratulations to the French Republic on the celebration of Bastille Day. In a cablegram to President Doumer the President said:

"On this national holiday of the French Republic it is a great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency and to your fellow countrymen sincere congratulations both in my own name and in the name of the people of the United States."

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE

The Electric Bond & Share Co. has announced that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition by the Houston Lighting & Power Co. of the electric power and light properties of the Galveston Electric Company.

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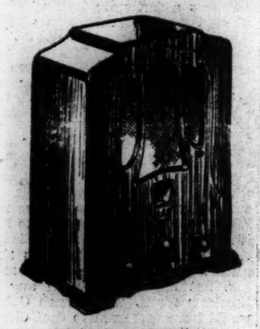

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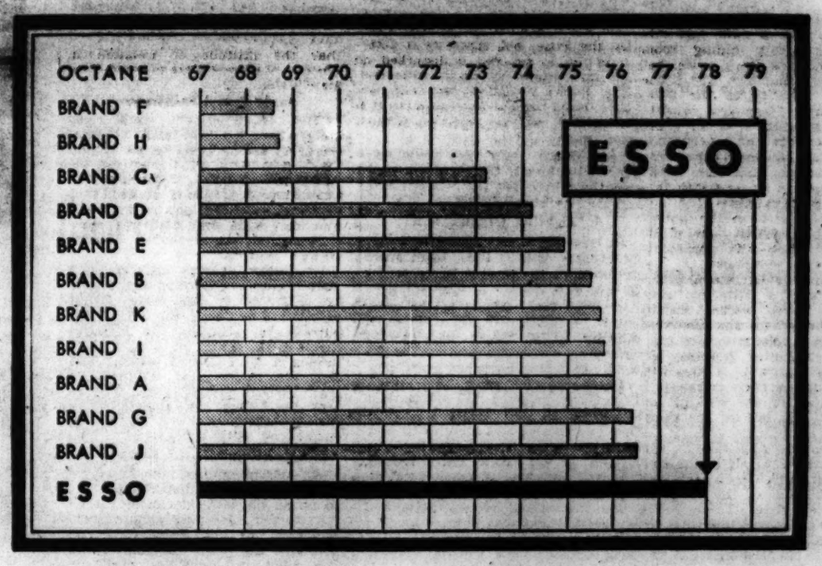

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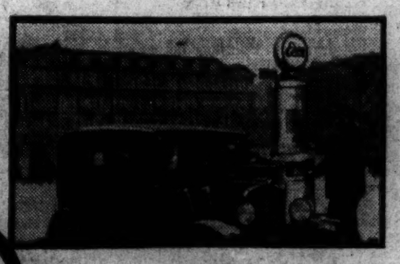

IN ITALY . . . *as in 19 other foreign countries, the ESSO pump is a familiar sight. Above is actual photograph taken in Turin, Italy.*

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FILIPINOS URGED TO TURN EFFORT TO ECONOMICS

Politics Less Important to Islands Now, Declares Governor-General

MANILA, July 16 (AP)—The Insular Legislature convened today and heard Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis urge the people of the islands to turn their efforts from political to economic problems.

Manuel Quezon was reelected president of the Senate and Senator Sergio Osmena was named President pro tempore. Manuel Roxas was re-elected Speaker of the House.

The Governor-General advocated the repeal of antitrust laws, private ownership of communications, governmental economy, crop diversification and scientific agricultural methods as a means of getting the Philippines on the road to commercial freedom.

"For thirty years," he said, "politics, not economics, has held the public attention. In our present critical condition economics must dominate politics, not politics dominate economics.

"Our neighboring competitors have pursued this policy. Today they have advanced so far beyond us in economic development that even with concentrated effort a number of years must pass before we can hope to equal them.

"A a result we are today incapable of competing in the world markets. A continuation of this condition will ultimately result in untold misery."

The Governor-General today appointed Jamalul Kiram, the Sultan of Sulu, to be a member of the Insular Senate representing the Muhammadan population of the Philippine Islands. Although Jamalul Kiram is titular head of the Muhammadans of the Bulu Archipelago and British North Borneo, this is the first political position he ever has held under the Philippine Government.

SOVIET IDEAS DRILLED INTO ALL WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

under the rationing system. Optimists have insisted that they get a regular adequate supply through their closed shops, where other people are not allowed to buy; while pessimists have contended that they suffer much the same deprivations as the rest of the population. When this question was put to a group of workers in the Amo foundry they gave somewhat varying replies. It was generally agreed, however, that the supply of textiles, shoes and the simpler forms of clothing gave little cause for complaint.

Dissatisfied With Food

On the other hand, there was distinct dissatisfaction with the food situation. One worker who had children insisted that it was difficult to keep them strong and well when there was such a sharp lack of milk, eggs and butter. The factory dining room serves dinners at a cheap price, but there is some complaint about the quality and quantity of the food. The meal which I sampled, consisting of cabbage soup, a rather small cutlet with porridge and a gelatinous kind of pudding for dessert, was certainly inferior to what one would normally expect in an American factory restaurant or cafeteria. The lack of fats was reflected in the watery soup and in the curious taste of the meat cutlet, which was apparently fried in some fat substitute.

When the note of grumbling in the foundry became a little too pronounced, a young worker stalked across to the group and delivered himself much as follows:

"We have difficulties, but they are difficulties of growth. Enthusiasm among the workers there certainly is. We know that we are working not for the capitalists, but for the building up of Socialism."

He went on for some time in this vein, which was curiously reminiscent of the regular speeches of party and Soviet leaders and of the editorials in the Soviet press. These young workers who learn and implicitly believe the lessons so insistently pumped into them are unquestionably a bulwark of the Soviet régime.

A visit to the factory committee in the Amo indicates how many agencies for inculcating these lessons are constantly functioning. A representative of this body, which has 40 members and is elected every year by the workers, emphasized the point that the primary purpose of the Soviet trade union is to be a "school of Communism." As an afterthought, he declared that the union also aimed to defend the interests, "even material interests," of its members. But it was pretty evident from the whole tenor of his explanation that the main purpose of the Soviet trade union is not to fight for shorter hours and higher wages, but to train the workers in Communist ideology.

Committee Divides Work

The factory committee has a number of sections or subcommittees. The "mass organization" section arranges large scale lectures and reports. The cultural section has charge of "political education of the workers" and looks after the club, the nurseries, the physical training grounds which are attached to the factory. The social section sends workers to rest homes and sanatoria, looks after the sanitary conditions under which the workers are employed, and gives instruction in safety methods. The productive section, the head of which is also vice-director of the factory, is supposed to draw workers into Socialist competition and into the "shock brigade" movement and generally to persuade them to intensify their efficiency and productivity.

The conflict committee is the only one of the subcommittees which suggests the work of a trade union in other countries. The workers may lodge an appeal with this body if they feel that they have been assigned to an unduly low category (payment in Russian factories varies according to the category in which the worker is placed and also according to piecework results), or if they feel that they have been unjustly dismissed. If the conflict committee and the management cannot reach an agreement regarding this appeal the case is heard by a special court of arbitration for labor cases.

The factory committee is only one of the agencies of propaganda and organization in a Soviet factory. There is also the "yacheika," or local branch of the Communist Party, and of the Union of Communist Youth. Any sport or study or musical circle in which the workers may participate is directed toward the same end of being part of the "school of Communism."

With all this machinery constantly functioning for influencing the worker's mind it is not surprising that, despite the material hardships and deprivations about which workers sometimes grumble, especially when one talks with them individually, a factory like the Amo can be regarded by the Soviet leaders as a proletarian citadel, which will supply its contingents of recruits for the promotion of collective farming, for the elimination of illiteracy, for the army, for any purpose which the Government may consider necessary.

FASCISTS STAND FIRMLY AGAINST PAPAL ASSAULT

(Continued from Page 1)

leged to be bound together in a common hostility to the Fascist state.

Finally, the Directorate of the Fascist Party, in protesting against a statement in foreign press messages, which it alleged was inspired by the Vatican, reflecting on the Balilla organization, "the force of pride and the sure hope of the Fascist regime," declared that "nobody" would be allowed to betray the organization to which thousands of honest Fascist school-teachers as well as 2000 Roman Catholic chaplains were devoting all their activities.

Task to Train Youth

The task of the Balilla organization it said is to train those who are designed to continue the Fascist revolution, which task will continue to be pursued in the future with the same vigor as it has in the past. In conclusion the Directorate invited all Fascists to work to the end that the Balilla organization bring all new generations under the banner of Fascism.

These declarations of the Directorate of the Fascist Party are considered of great importance. It will be noticed that no mention is made of the Catholic Action Society, the political activities of which have been the immediate cause of the present conflict with the Vatican. This conflict, however, has, after publication of the Papal encyclical, assumed an entirely new aspect as the problem of the Catholic Action has become only a side issue.

The Pope, it is declared, has entered into the political field and has moved in political attack against Fascism, and, while nobody in Italy is said to question the right of the Pope to intervene in purely religious matters, there is strong opposition to the return of the political supremacy of the Vatican in Italy.

The Papal document has deeply hurt the feelings of all Fascists, who have resented Papal criticism of the Fascist political doctrine, and condemnation of the oath of allegiance taken by each member of the Fascist Party.

The Fascist Directorate has not only promptly rejected the accusation made against the Fascist Party by the Pope, but expresses a determination to proceed undisturbed on the lines traced by Signor Mussolini. The Pope's challenge has been accepted and the Fascist revolution it is announced, will be defended against everybody.

No changes, it is stated, will be made either in the educational policy of the Fascist Government or in the Fascist oath of allegiance to Signor Mussolini. The Fascist state, it is announced, will remain a proletarian state, and will not renounce the right to give the youth of Italy a thorough Fascist education. The Fascist Party Directorate's declaration is simply a reply to the Papal encyclical, it says, and shows how far apart are the Fascist and Vatican viewpoints on the question at issue.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Charles R. Greinke, Des Plaines, Ill.
Charles L. Greinke, Des Plaines, Ill.
Myrtle M. Greinke, Des Plaines, Ill.
Alfred Stuber, South Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
Hester A. Bennett, Des Plaines, Ill.
Harold F. Pelham, Atlanta, Ga.
Harry A. Lyman, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. M. A. Lyman, Columbus, Ohio.
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Claus H. Beck, Dumont, N. J.
Mrs. Dorothy Beck, Dumont, N. J.
Dorothy Jane Beck, Dumont, N. J.
Mary Lucille Beck, Dumont, N. J.
Laura L. D. Palmer, Ithaca, N. Y.
Miss Martha A. Glain, Wellsboro, Penna.
Miss Selma F. Kilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. G. Sierr, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ida F. Shafer, Boston, Mass.
Clifford A. McLeod, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Minnie R. Mendelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Feldmann, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Jessie M. Stodart, Honolulu, T. H.
Ben L. Cohen, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Virginia Cohen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Henry D. Gilchrist, Sewickley, Penna.
Julia Rockefeller, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Ethel M. Cohen, Chicago, Ill.
Harry J. Killian, Baltimore, Md.
Luther S. Sieck, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Ruth Stanford, New York, N. Y.
Miss Esther Chisholm, New York, N. Y.
Miss Rebecca P. Holliday, Hingham, Mass.
Hazel S. Beck, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. Mary J. Duncan, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. J. T. Savage, Rescue, Va.
Mrs. Jessie Cramer, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Lois Cramer, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. John Hendler, Beverly, N. J.
Miss Jane Hendler, Beverly, N. J.
Mrs. George Leeming, Brantford, Ont., Can.
L. W. Brinton, Columbus, Ohio.
Mildred C. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio.
H. P. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio.
Marguerite G. Wright, Alexandria, Minn.
Mrs. Magdaline D. Armistead, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Paul Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Paul Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Miss Marian Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Eadie, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Dora S. Tausch, Akron, Ohio.
Miss Charlotte Hendler, Beverly, N. J.

Hindering Uncle Sam's Good Work

TARIFF POLICY TRADE OBSTACLE, SAYS W. F. GEORGE

Senator From Georgia Tells Institute Protection Tax No Longer Tenable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga., July 16—America's tariff policy was characterized as an embargo against foreign goods by Mr. Walter F. George, Senator from Georgia and member of the Senate Finance Committee, in an address here last night to the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs.

Mr. George followed Mr. Felix Morley, Geneva newspaper correspondent, on the program. Mr. Morley spoke of the League of Nations, delivering the last of a series of lectures on that subject. He asserted that the failure of the United States to enter the League of Nations has not been an altogether unmixed evil for the league.

Mr. Morley said that because of American abstention the League has attempted less than it otherwise would have done and has achieved more proportionately. He maintained that the attitude of isolation in America is more a state of mind than an actuality.

Tariff Brings Retaliation

"The Hawley-Smoot tariff has brought on retaliatory tariffs by other countries, and in order to get behind the foreign tariff walls American industry has invested $8,000,000,000 in establishment of plants abroad, thus depriving American labor of work and American state and municipal governments of tax revenues," Senator George declared.

Mr. George believes that the "ultimate value of the German moratorium lies in the use we shall make of it. If we shall indicate by our actions the purpose to abandon the embargo theory of the tariff and turn our faces toward a more liberal trade policy, European nations may eliminate the trade barriers erected against one another, including the United States, thereby setting in normal motion the currents of world commerce."

Hamilton's Tariff Report

Mr. George reviewed the history of the tariff in the United States, from its inception with Alexander Hamilton's famous report on manufacturers in which the first Secretary of the Treasury laid down his basis for the enactment of a tariff law, based primarily on the need for protection of "infant industries." He said that Mr. Hamilton's protective principle is no longer tenable in the light of the present age and strength of American industry. Mr. George also attacked the claim of proponents of a high tariff policy that a high wage for American labor is dependent upon a high tariff.

"Few real students of the question accept without reservation the oft-repeated statement that high wages in the United States are the result of the protective system," Senator George said. "That labor has received some benefits from the protective tariff is freely admitted. American labor is of course the best paid labor in the world, and it will be conceded that the productivity of American industry has been advanced through the protective system. It remains a fact, however, that the highest paid labor in America is not found in the tariff-protected industries."

NEW YORK-HALIFAX AIR LINE APPROVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S., July 15—A proposed New York-Boston-Halifax air service received support here yesterday, when the Halifax Board of Trade Council voted unanimous approval to plans outlined by Allan P. Winslow, assistant chief of the flying service department of the Pan American Airways.

Mr. Winslow said service between American points and Saint John, N. B., and Halifax by air was now a certainty and that tentative plans have been made to have the first planes on the route by Aug. 1, continuing through August and September. Six hours will be required in making the flight from New York to Halifax. Three trips a week will be made.

ARGENTINA TO SCAN MARKET

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 16 (By U. P.)—The newspaper, El Mundo, said yesterday that Señor David Arias, Minister of Agriculture, has ordered an investigation of operations on the grain futures market here following a report by ministry officials that price fluctuations were frequently produced by speculators. The same newspaper declared that the investigation was likely to be extended to operations of the exchange itself.

Pawtucket Strike Agitator Detained

Miss Anna Burlak, young leader of the National Textile Workers' Union, a Communist organization, was in the detention quarters of the United States Immigration Service in East Boston today following her arrest in Pawtucket, R. I., on a telegraphic warrant from the federal authorities in Washington. Miss Burlak has been active in promoting recent strike disorders in the textile mills at Central Falls and Pawtucket, R. I.

Mrs. Anna C. Tillinghast, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, said that Miss Burlak would be held for a hearing tomorrow. The commissioner added that the Communist leader will be given an opportunity to prove her contention that she is a citizen of this country. If she cannot do this, however, she will be deported to Poland, it is indicated.

Meanwhile, counsel for Miss Burlak was making plans for obtaining her release through a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Tillinghast said that it was doubtful if any court would issue such a writ before the Communist leader was given a hearing by immigration officials.

Police Guard Retires From Central Falls

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 16 (AP)—The state police guard about the General Fabrics Corporation mill here, scene of recent strike disorders, was withdrawn today. The detail left during the night and the situation was turned over wholly to the local police department. The General Fabrics mill was in operation.

Meanwhile, across the line in Pawtucket, police today broke up a meeting of strike sympathizers on a street near the plant of the Royal Weaving Company which has reopened after its recent walkout of workers. Approximately 60 persons had gathered in the street and were being addressed by an agitator when the police appeared.

PORTO RICANS OBEY DRY LAW

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 16 (AP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, United States Prohibition Commissioner, said today that he had found violations of the Prohibition Act in Porto Rico small.

Summer Student Population Of New York More Than 30,000

14,000 at Columbia Alone, Where 1086 Courses Are Open, From Arts and Natural Sciences to Playwriting and Cookery or Tumbling

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 16—More than 30,000 students, gathered from 48 states and from many foreign countries, make New York City today one of the world's great summer educational centers.

The youngest of these summer New Yorkers are shortening their undergraduate years. Others — teachers, theologians, scholars and natural scientists—are working on advanced degrees. For many others studies are a pretext for seeing New York.

Columbia University is the magnet for more than 14,000 summer students, most of whom are from out-of-town. In the words of John J. Coss, director of the summer session:

"The outstanding feature of the summer session is not that persons of no experience are being taught, but that men and women who have had long experience in the outside come back into class-rooms to share these experiences. The summer session illustrates adult education in the real sense of the term."

At Morningside Heights, the student may choose from a list of 1086 courses. He may take playwriting, cooking, four dimensional space, Einstein or tumbling. Or he may take business, architecture and many other branches of natural science, letters, and the arts. One student spent 60 years at Columbia, and received in that time 12 degrees.

Ample provision is made for the out-of-town population to take excursions to those interesting places which New Yorkers are fond of saying they have never seen. This year large numbers are being taken in escorted tours to see the "Great White Way," the Bowery, the New York Zoological Gardens, the Metropolitan Museum, the Empire State Building, the Stock Exchange and Coney Island.

The extensive lecture program includes weekly talks on India by prominent authorities and discussions of the educational systems in use at Columbia, Harvard, Swarthmore, Wabash, and Chicago, delivered by administrative officers of these institutions.

Columbia as a world cultural center is distinguished by separate houses devoted to the civilization of Italy, France, Germany and Spain. The Deutsches Haus receives 3500 books, periodicals, and newspapers annually, and is called the most complete collection of its kind in the United States. Japan is represented by a library of 5000 books and manuscripts, many of which are from 200 to 500 years old and of very great value. These houses are gathering places not only for foreign students, but also for Americans who are studying languages and literatures.

Other institutions with large summer schools are New York University, 5000 students; City College of New York, 5000, and Hunter College, 5000. These figures are approximate.

MEXICO TO REVISE PENAL CODE

MEXICO CITY, July 16 (By U. P.)—The commission studying the revision of Mexico's penal code yesterday decided to recommend a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment as punishment for fraudulent bankruptcies.

MILLIONS of Bottles

Large size . . . small size . . . the Canada Dry army goes into action against summer thirst

You should see them! Thousands upon thousands of gold-crowned, emerald bottles of Canada Dry. Big ones . . . little ones. All going to the four corners of the earth with their cheery sparkle. Day and night, the Canada Dry plants have been working at full capacity to supply the increased demand for this superior ginger ale.

3 to 5 cents lower

For at its new low price, the value of Canada Dry is outstanding. In addition, Canada Dry now comes in two sizes—the familiar twelve-ounce size for individual use, and its new big brother—the large size containing five full glasses for parties.

Low price, new convenience, and above all, a wonderful flavor! Remember these three qualities when you buy ginger ale. Keep Canada Dry always at hand.

CANADA DRY

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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EFFORTS TO STOP DEPORTATION OF 'REDS' CRITICIZED

Doak Denounces Organizations Opposing Action as 'Un-American'

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 16 (AP)—Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, today denounced as "un-American" those organizations which, he said, attempt to prevent the deportation of aliens who advocate "the annihilation of our democratic form of government."

Speaking before the Alexandria Kiwanis Club, Mr. Doak said he could not understand "these precious ones" whose slogan seems to be "America last" and who "love every country but their own."

Despite their opposition, Mr. Doak recalled, the Labor Department in the last fiscal year deported 18,000 aliens, who proved undesirable or who had entered the country illegally.

"Many of these aliens . . . ," he said, "were affiliated with organizations whose announced purpose it is to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence.

"It is to prevent the deportation of aliens of this kind that the energies of certain individuals and societies are directed. There are persons and societies in this country who sneer at the word 'patriotism.' They believe and preach that a man has a right to advocate by speech or by writing the annihilation of our democratic form of Government, and . . . to go untouched by the law.

"It has been a puzzle to me always to learn upon what ground these organizations and these individuals base their reasoning. There is nothing American in it, nothing democratic. They aid these preachers of violence in their appeals to the courts, and then if the courts uphold the order of deportation, they descend upon the Department of Labor with this plea or that plea for a change in the order.

"In the first instance they base their pleas on the right of a man to say anything he wants in defiance of the statutes, but when these pleas are ineffective in the courts, they quickly resort to some plea which they think has a humanitarian touch. They weep copiously over the plight in which their clients have found themselves, and use specious and lachrymose argument in their behalf."

Of unemployment, the Secretary said:

"There are symptoms of improvement in employment conditions, not yet strongly marked, but, nevertheless, evident. With our employment service now functioning in every state in the Union there seems to be no reason why every available job cannot be filled, and quickly, if employers and employees avail themselves of the opportunities offered by this nation-wide service.

"The truth must be spoken, of course, and the truth is that today, under the present conditions in our land, there ise not a job for every job-seeker. The connection between the two, however, can be made whenever the working opportunity is offered."

GROUNDED YACHT PULLED OFF BEACH

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 16 (AP)—The 140-foot steam yacht Wanderlust was on her way to Provincetown harbor today after the coast guard cutter Acushnet pulled it from the beach between Race Point Light and Wood End coast guard stations.

The yacht was refloated early today, 24 hours after running aground in dense fog while returning to Provincetown harbor from a cruise. The Wanderlust is owned by John Tilton of Miami, Fla.

STATE AIRPORT TO OPEN

PROVIDENCE, July 16 (AP)—The state airport at Hills Grove will be formally opened Sept. 19, it was announced yesterday by Senator Harry T. Bodwell, chairman of the State Airport Commission. An air meet at which noted aviators will perform is planned by the commission.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

AUTO-GRAPHS

THE motor industry is looking backward for its latest color styles. Somber hues in motorcar bodies again find their sway challenged by vivid tints. Manufacturers say dull shades are too reminiscent of dark clouds hanging over the business world. "Where are the gay colors of 1928?" they ask. And particularly do they rise up against black!

Drab Colors Start Exit

Not every motorist, however, is hostile to black for his motorcar body. In fact many believe that it adds dignity to transportation. Then again, others declare that black may symbolize the dark outlook of the past in industry, but the gay colors of 1932 may have depicted frivolity. Well—let's have conservative colors, happy blues, rich browns, and delightful shades of red and creams, manufacturers insist, but black nevermore, or at least until a brief change warrants it again.

It is interesting to watch public reaction to the change in body colors. It is true that black has reached the point of diminishing appeal and the result is that next year will probably see manufacturers pour on to the market a gay stream of color.

The observer who recently intimated that a return to bright colors in automobile bodies might help relieve the business depression, may, perhaps, prove a business analyst after all.

* * *

Just as the motorist can choose whether he will have wire or wooden wheels when buying a car, he can now select his De Soto with or without free wheeling. It is optional equipment at an extra cost of $20, according to announcement of the De Soto Corporation this week.

De Soto Takes To Free Wheeling

As in all other cars with free wheeling, the De Soto can be used in conventional gear or in free wheeling by the simple snap of a button. When reversing, the car is automatically thrown into conventional gear.

* * *

Six-cylinder motorcars are evidently gaining more ground in their race for popularity with outstanding fours. Chevrolet led the list in sales for the first five months with a mark of 303,110, compared to 292,774 for the Ford. The trend in prices which is bringing the six within reach of the average man's pocketbook is undoubtedly the reason for a six superseding the Ford in sales.

The "Six" Still Leads

Chevrolet's sales for the first five months of last year were 333,174, a mark which Ford surpassed at that period. Indications are for better showings all along the line with each month's accumulative totals approaching nearer and nearer to the sales of the corresponding months of 1930.

* * *

"The World's Greatest Fair," which the town folk of Binghopton, or Bing something else, attend annually, and which is something of a delight to the regular summer visitors, is expanding in scope every year, according to rumor. It's always the "world's greatest" so far as the community folk are concerned. The automobile is giving rural fairs an ever-widening popularity, according to Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture in New Hampshire, who deplores the disbanding of the New England Agricultural Fairs Association because its members believed that the attraction of the rural fair is passing, along with the horse and buggy.

"Come to The Fair"

On file in the commissioner's office are listed the openings of eight "county" fairs, prominent among them the always-popular Rochester Fair, oldest and largest in the State. The Tamworth Fair, Carrol County's get-together, is a new one. Attendances at these fairs are expected by the commissioner to be the largest in their histories—thanks to the automobile.

* * *

Tests made at the Bureau of Standards of a new type of oil filter proved that it is possible for drivers to use the same oil more than 12 times as long as is now advised by motorcar dealers.

New Filter Makes Oil Last Longer

Experts at the bureau recently tested a sample of crankcase oil which had been used for 8000 miles in the engine of a six-cylinder passenger automobile equipped with the new filter, and found it practically without dirt and still a comparatively light color. Most dealers now advocate changing the oil after every 500 miles of service.

Up to 6000 miles it was found that the oil remained in a high state of purity. After that mark, there began to be signs of dregs, but the oil could be used for a longer period. The filter is installed under the hood of the automobile and keeps the oil clean without effort on the part of the driver. Its designer is Southwick W. Briggs.

Oil filters are considered by public officials to be almost imperative in view of the problem of disposing of waste oil.

* * *

If you are planning a real vacation, the experienced traveler asks that you do not buy your scenery by the gallon and measure it on your speedometer. Speeding over the highway in an attempt to get to some distant point and return in a given time is not a vacation, but merely another form of intensive effort.

What's Vacation With No Scenery?

Many attempt to cover the Rocky Mountains and circle the parks in a single short outing. All the speed tourist gets from his trip is equivalent to a few hundred laps around a dirt track. The seasoned vacationist, the real lover of the out-of-doors, does not hurry. He drives over the less-traveled ways, stops at interesting places, makes excursions on foot, pulls off the trail at a commanding point and impresses upon his memory a picture that will remain with him to give him pleasure months after he has returned to his distant home.

Such a traveler returns to his work refreshed, invigorated and a better person to work with or for.

On the Esplanade

1. Polonaise Militaire ..... Chopin-Glazounov
2. Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
   (Solo 'Cello, M. Rippolyta Droeghmans)
3. "Dream of Love" ..... Liszt-Herbert
4. Suite, "La Source" ..... Delibes
   "Scarf Dance," "Love Scene" "Variation" "Circassian Dance"
   Interval
5. Symphonic Poem, "Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
6. Scherzo, "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
7. Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Yelleted
8. Spanish Dance, "Panaderos" from "Raymonda" ..... Glazounov

RELIGION CALLED ONLY SURE KEY TO PERMANENT PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

the question of Communism was being debated by many youth leaders. There was a general consensus that the best way to combat Communism was to correct the evils of the American social and economic system out of which injustice and unemployment emerge.

"We refuse to be swept off our feet by the present agitation regarding the alleged threat of Communism to America," said one of the youthful delegates. "We do not believe," he added, "that the Soviet Government is sending many men or much money to the United States for the purpose of undermining our institutions. Instead of being caught up in a wave of hysteria we should busy ourselves with the more important task of mending our own fences."

As on other occasions during the progress of the convention, the voice of youth was given the right of way when Mr. Otto Nielson, a youthful Christian Endeavorer from Fort Worth, Texas, spoke on the problem of world peace.

"Young people are interested in the peace question," said Mr. Nielson, "because they have a right to be interested. We are the ones who pay the price every time war is declared. Others mishandle world affairs and we pay the price for the folly of our fathers. The adult generation might just as well know now as at any other time that an ever-increasing number of the world's youth is tired of gun toting, saber rattling and sword plunging. We are for peace, not because we are cowardly but because we believe we have a higher purpose to serve than to be used as pawns in the game of war."

Again and again, from the speaker's platform and from the discussion groups, comes indication that the Christian Endeavor crusade for a warless world is being taken with the utmost seriousness.

Resolutions were adopted today by many of the sectional conferences urging the youth of America to make use of the armistice period next November as an occasion for intensive nation-wide study of the disarmament problem.

Racial Groups Meet

Many racial groups were represented at last night's inter-racial gathering, when songs of the various nations were sung by delegates representing those various nationalities. Included among the speakers who brought messages from other lands were: Dr. W. A. MacTaggart, of the United Church of Canada; Mr. Edmund L. Lucas, President of Forman Christian College, Lahore, India; and Mr. C. Y. Cheng, of Shanghai, Moderator of the United Church of China.

The efficacy of the Canadian liquor system was challenged by Dr. MacTaggart. He said bootleggers prospered in Canada, evading tax and operating when government stores were closed.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the Christian Endeavor Union, transmitted to President Hoover today the convention's resolutions in which the Washington Administration was commended for the efforts now being made to institute a year's moratorium on war debt and reparation payments.

The resolutions as dispatched to the President also called for a drastic reduction of armaments at the Geneva Conference next February. American adherence to the World Court also was urged.

The Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk, Associate Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, told the convention that "young people have done their share of the world's shooting and pillage—under the orders of their elders. Today they ask for a new world in which selfishness shall be a sin and in which war shall not occur.

President Hoover, it was announced today, had been a Christian Endeavorer as a youth when he attended a Quaker church near Eugene, Ore.

Milwaukee has been chosen as the city for the 1932 Christian Endeavor convention.

Some 1931 Ideas Urged Century Ago

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Many so-called educational innovations, recently adopted or discussed by American colleges, were suggested 100 years ago.

Mr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, points out this fact in an article in the July number of the Wesleyan Alumnus, issued yesterday. The article dealt with the inaugural delivered in 1831 by Willbur Fiske, first president of Wesleyan.

Mr. Fiske proposed that promotion of college students be based on ability rather than number of years of work done. Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, recently instituted such a plan.

Fiske likewise violated the ironclad educational tradition of his time with the declaration that other subjects, particularly natural sciences, were more valuable for the average student than Latin and Greek. One hundred years later Yale University dropped study of the two classical languages as arbitrary requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

HOOVER PRAISES CHRISTIAN YOUTH IN RADIO ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

you, but to the whole nation by reason of your past services and your potentialities for even greater usefulness in the future.

"From an humble beginning in Portland, Maine, in 1881, the Christian Endeavor movement has become a world force for the promotion of spiritual advancement among our people. The 4,000,000 members in more than 80,000 local units in 126 nations, dominions, states and island groups present an impressive force in spiritual well-being of the world.

"Despite differences of language, tradition and custom, the youth of the world have found, in the organization, a common ground for spiritual training and service to their church, community and country. It represents the most enduring monument to the idealism, insight and organizing genius of its founder, the late Dr. Francis E. Clark.

Called Force for Good

"The best index to its purposes and values are the principles it stands for. Its loyalties and ideals make for good citizenship, for character and religious faith. It recognizes that national independence and international understanding are not incompatible. It stands for international good will and world peace. It is a mighty force for sobriety, righteousness and respect for law, patriotism and spiritual development in every nation.

"It is an appreciated privilege, in behalf of the nation, to greet the delegates from our land and other lands to the convention of the world's Christian Endeavor Union at the fiftieth mile post of this dynamic movement.

"I congratulate you on the achievements of a half century of practical idealism. You have before you even higher privileges and opportunities to serve with the vigor, courage and idealism of youth in the solution of myriads of problems of the future. Above all, yours is a mission of exemplifying the standards of individual conduct which are the basis of national character. A better world is the mission of youth and it is your mission."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Second in series of Brookline Field concerts by People's Symphony Orchestra, direction Will Dodge, auspices Brookline Chamber of Commerce, Brookline Field, Pond Avenue and Highland Road, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
2. Waltz, "Artist's Life" ..... Johann Strauss
3. First Movement from Concerto in D Minor (Soloists, Ethel Hutchinson)
4. Selections from "Sweet Adeline" ..... Kern (Soloists, Marguerite Porter and John Merrick)
5. Symphonic Suite, "Scheherezade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
   (1) The Sea and Sinbad's Vessel
   (2) The Tale of the Prince.
   (3) The Young Man and Princess
   (4) Festival at Bagdad—The Sea: The Vessel Is Wrecked
6. Erotik ..... Grieg
7. March of the Dwarfs ..... Grieg
8. Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Forester's Daughter" (film). Metropolitan—"Forbidden Adventure," continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture on southwestern England, 2; lecture on "Radio Broadcasting," by Sara M. Hunter of Station WEEI, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Breakfast, Frigidaire Corporation, ballroom, 8:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings, prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works by Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 5; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 6, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street.—General summer exhibitions.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Friday, with gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly cooler on the coast.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; somewhat cooler on the coast tonight.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday, with partly overcast weather in western portion tonight, accompanied by local showers; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly cooler on the east coast tonight.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds, becoming variable, and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday, with not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July16	Max. July15		8 a.m. July16	Max. July15
Atlantic City	80	94	Nantucket	72	82
Bismarck, N.D.	70	92	New Orleans	78	82
Boston	74	92	New York	76	88
Buffalo	70	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	92
Calgary	42		North Platte	74	78
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia	80	92
Chicago	80	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	104
Cincinnati	80	86	Pittsburgh	76	84
Denver	68	94	Portland, Me.	72	80
Eastport, Me.	66	80	Raleigh	80	88
Hatteras	72	86	St. Louis	82	90
Helena, Mont.	54	82	St. Paul	80	100
Huron, S. D.	70	100	Salt Lake City	74	96
Jacksonville	80	86	San Francisco	56	66
Kansas City	80	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	90
Key West	82	86	Seattle	56	70
Los Angeles	70	84	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	82	88	Washington	76	78
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Wichita, Kan.	74	92
Montreal	72	82	Williston, N.D.	62	92

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:33 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

DARTMOUTH MAN GETS OFFICE

CONCORD, N. H., July 16 (AP)—Prof. James P. Richardson, head of the department of political economy of Dartmouth College, was appointed a member of the Commission on Uniformity of Legislation by Gov. John G. Winant yesterday. He succeeds Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia, a member of the Commission since 1917, who resigned because of the pressure of other business.

PROPOSED CENT RISE FOR MILK UNDER 1930 PRICE

Producers Association Says Increase Necessary to Offset Losses

With the proposed one-cent increase in the price of milk, the retail price would still remain lower than the rate charged at this time last year, according to figures furnished today by the New England Milk Producers' Association.

Increase of one cent a quart on milk, beginning July 19, is deemed essential for the New England dairymen and will be a powerful stimulus to general business conditions in New England, the association says.

April, May and June are considered by dairy farmers as the best months in the production of milk, as in warmer weather, cows do not supply so large an amount. The farmer holds, however, that he must still pay the same shipping rate and that he must increase the price to offset his loss. At this time, the warm weather causes a greater demand for milk, which, he says, decreases in production.

The price of milk received by dairymen since February 1 has been six cents a quart delivered in Boston, according to the association, but with the cost of shipment, amounting to one and three-fourths cents per quart, and the low price of butter which has affected the cost of milk, the farmer has not received more than three cents a quart net, during the past six months. This, the association says, is the lowest in years.

The retail price of milk, which, according to the association, is now 12½ cents a quart, is 2 cents lower than it was at the same time last year. In addition, the abundant rains during June and early July have kept pasture lands good for cattle later than usual, and farmers have reported good hay crops in New England.

The proposed increase will be laid before the Commissioners of Agriculture of the New England states tomorrow for their advice. Then the New England Milk Producers' Association must put the proposition up to the dealers before a definite decision can be reached.

CAROLINA COLLEGE SERVES INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the past college year, the North Carolina State College's textile school served 40 mills in the State on 50 individual research projects, Dean Thomas Nelson announced.

All work was done without cost to the mill owners. Among the problems submitted for solution, Dean Nelson said, were: Determining the moisture content of mercerized cotton yarn, the relative value of dyes, the comparative analysis of soaps, tracing causes of tiger stripes in hosiery, complex construction of fabrics and breaking strength.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Walking Delegate

FOR more than ten years now, I have been wandering on foot along the country lanes of New England. Although I have usually moved at a loitering pace and have spent almost as many hours sitting under trees and basking on rocks as I have in walking, I must have covered several thousands of miles. Yet it has never been my fortune in all this while to see another human being similarly engaged. The deer and the woodchucks, the partridge and the heron, have been my companions, and for conversation I have had chiefly the voices of wind and water. Once indeed, on an autumn evening, I came upon another walking man who was boiling his supper, three ears of borrowed corn, in a blackened tin pail by the roadside, but him I do not count because he was a professional. The people who walk for the love of it I know very well by sight, or rather I should know them if there were any left. I should know them by the swing of their shoulders, by the breadth of their shoes, by their sturdy and determined tread, and by something indescribably blithe in their manner, as of people who have made this little earth their home, and like it. Yes, I should know the brown cheeks that had long been familiar with the west wind, and the brows that were no strangers to sun and rain. But these I do not find any more on my wanderings afield.

Members of walking clubs I find in what I consider a plenty, and members of societies devoted to "nature study"—peepers and botanizers who go forth to examine and classify the things I love, armed with microscopes and opera glasses. Well and good, that is their right, and there is room both for them and for me; but I do not count them in. Collectors they really are; and though they may seem to be walking, they are in fact merely riding their several hobbyhorses. On the sound law that half a loaf is better than no bread, I am glad that they exist. Their eager collecting of facts about flora and fauna seems to me wide of the mark, and yet occasionally the quest for information may move onward into thought and upward into dream until it shapes character and makes happiness. Once in a thousand times, perhaps, these fact-collectors may discover that what they took for a museum is really our ancient home.

Now it may seem highly inconsistent for one who frequents the winding rutted lanes, partly because he enjoys their solitude, to complain that he finds them deserted. But I do not, in fact, complain at all—at least on my own account. My concern is social and not personal. A question that often recurs, as I walk the lonely shade-checkered ways, is this: how long can we preserve our highly unstable equilibrium, precariously perched as most of us are in apartment houses and office buildings, and how long can we unfeathered bipeds continue to act as though we were all born on wheels? Not indefinitely, I am convinced, and perhaps not for very much longer. More than we often realize, we need the thrill of the warm brown earth under foot, and the look and the sound and the odor of wild things growing. This need is far deeper than anything esthetic. It is congenital. Sound and lasting happiness seems to me impossible unless the need is met. For one or two generations, on the resources of strength accumulated by rural ancestors, we may manage to endure complete separation from the earth, but the third generation either returns or else does not produce a fourth.

Of this I am convinced, and it is a bit of knowledge which I have bought and paid for, that what a great many people want nowadays, usually without knowing it, is the country. The enduring and the sound happiness which they seek in excitements of many kinds awaits them, I believe, only there. They do not know this. They think that what they need for perfect happiness is more noise, more bustle, more money, more power and influence. Well, then, of course they must be told. And by whom? Naturally, by one who knows.

Here, then, is something of a mission, which no one would choose for himself but which cannot be honorably evaded. It is a task to be accepted with humility, and with equal earnestness. One must say to oneself that, for as many persons as will pay attention to him, he will look, listen, think, feel—in a word, walk. Because in this strange time of ours no others go up into the land to possess it, he must go the more joyously, the more thoughtfully, the more alertly. He is to walk for thousands, as their delegate. He is to maintain that ancient intimate relationship between man and his earthly environment which must never be allowed to lapse. Though he be the only one of his kind in a whole nation, he must walk on, a survival and a prophecy, until a better time comes in, a simpler and a happier time, when the millions shall return to the land, as they will and must. Let him walk alone if he has to, meeting the supercilious glances of those who ride with his head held high and his shoulders squared. It is a time when normality looks eccentric, but the time will not be long.

A strange mission it is, to carry out an indispensable social duty and function in solitude. The world is so accustomed to seeing all things done by committees and institutions that it will, of course, consider the man who works alone a mere idler in the land. Indeed, it was by way of answer to just this charge that Emerson wrote his *Apology* and said: "I go to the god of the wood to bring his word to man." And Emerson, as even the most dubious would probably admit, succeeded in doing so. All things considered, it seems unlikely that anyone in the America of his time, strenuous and eager and earnest as that America was, performed any more exacting and more socially valuable task than he did while wandering under his pines in Walden Wood and listening to the lapping of the little waves of Concord River.

Though the man with this sense of a mission upon him dwells in the forest or roams the mountain tops, he feels no slight social pressure and obligation. Every power he has is tried. He may have to face privation, as Thoreau did and John Muir. Though his message burns in his bosom, he must learn never to preach. When most in earnest, he must appear most at his ease and into the hardest tasks of thought he must bring the mood of holiday. Not by denunciation is he to drive his fellows back into the country, but by grace and charm and humor he is to win them, one by one. To this end, he must know all that he can learn of the craft of words. And, most of all, he must be filled with his subject. Nature must not be to him as a pleasing picture or as a place of rest merely; it must be home.

And this man's report upon what he sees and hears will not be like that of a natural scientist, although he must know the facts. Neither will it be like that of a painter, although he must see the beauty. It will be more thoughtful than the first and more inward than the second. He must strive to render not only the surfaces of things but somehow, as it were, their essences as well, and always he must be concerned first of all with what may be called their human values. As for surfaces, considering that he sees for others who either cannot or will not see, he can scarcely be too vivid in his report. The reader must be made to feel that he, too, sees the superb freckling of the butterfly's wings as they slowly close and open on the umbel of St. John's wort, and that he has himself discovered the green snout of the spotted frog beside the lily-pad. But beyond this mere "word-painting" there lies an endless range of effort—to make others feel the innermost mood of a day or a place or a season; to give them the peculiar experience of wading through sun-warmed bracken that waves waist-high, rustling, hay-scented; to render the effect of deep woods shaggily bearded and gold-shot in opulent disarray; to recall the nameless scent of river-water and that of sawn lumber and of rotting trunks; to take them into the old worn meadows where the tall and sparse-leaved elms cast their shade for half a mile at sunset; to revive in memory the look of farmhouses and barns and cattle lowing homeward and standing corn. If one can do this, or anything like it, one need not argue at all. These things speak for themselves.

Of course, no one can hope to do this unless he profoundly means what he says—or, rather, means far more than he says. Merely decorative and sweetly pretty writing about nature—how trifling it is and effeminate and wearisome! The main defect of it is that the writer is at best an onlooker and not a part and parcel of what he describes. He is not *homo additus naturæ*, but merely someone trying to make a description. The thing will not be done so easily or so cheaply as that. One must give one's total self. He must write as though nature held the pen. Zest, gusto, enthusiasm—these words fall far short. He must be possessed by his theme. He does not choose it. It chooses him. To walk as though one were ten thousand walkers and to see all that ten thousand might see, to think for them, to breathe and laugh and sing for them, to remember all that they might have stored in the chambers of memory—yes, this may be regarded as a mission and a task, not easily to be confused with idling.

O. S.

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Cadiz: From an Etching by Douglas Macleod

"Ladies First"

When Laddie came to Silver Butte, in the southern part of Idaho, he was but one of several dogs in and about the mines. His master, who was in charge of the mines, and his mistress, who "looked after" his master, thought him quite the wisest of wise dogs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis had raised many collies before, but none as intelligent or as quick to learn as Laddie.

Thinking that "living so far from civilization," as she put it, the little niceties of existence might not receive their proper due, Mrs. Davis undertook to teach Laddie the courtesy of always letting ladies pass first into or out from the house. It did not take but a few reminders of "Ladies first," until the dignified but half-grown dog was fully aware that, under all circumstances, he must stand aside for a lady to pass. Once he understood this, he never ceased to put it into practice, whether indoors or out, whether on his dignity—and Laddie was almost always on his dignity—or at play.

But that is not the only bit of gallantry practiced by this gentlemanly animal. Following close upon teaching him regard for a lady's presence, Mrs. Davis taught him another pretty little mark of respect. Guests at the mine were not many, but, upon the arrival of a sister from New York, Laddie was given a flower and told to take it to her room early on the morning of her arrival. Very sedately and proudly he carried the spray of wild lupin to the bedroom door of this eastern guest.

The next morning the dog reminded his mistress of her duty as a hostess. At least that is the interpretation that she put upon his actions.

"What do you want, Laddie?" she interrogated, as the dog followed her from room to room, a pleading look in his fine brown eyes

She offered him a drink which he did not accept. She patted him, but this only interested him mildly. Then she suddenly remembered the lesson of the previous morning, and snipped off a large purple petunia from the window-box. An enthusiastic wagging of a plumed tail, the eager acceptance of the flower in his mouth, spoke louder than all else of his feeling. Without more ado or a backward look, he trotted up to the door of the guest room and scratched insistently until he was admitted.

Some years after these lessons, the Davises moved from Silver Butte to another part of the State. But location made no difference to Laddie and he continued to stand aside whenever a lady wished to pass; and to remind his mistress of a gentle amenity, whenever a woman was their guest for overnight.

LIKE James McBey and Ian Macnab, his fellow countrymen, Douglas Macleod served in a bank before following the profession of an artist. He then became a cartoonist for the Glasgow Evening News, which developed in him a keen interest in etching. His prints gradually obtained a wide circulation and earned for him considerable popularity; hence the name of Douglas Macleod is now to be reckoned with in the school of Scottish etchers in which the names of Bone, McBey, Cameron and Lumsden are world-renowned. It is, incidentally, a curious fact that this is yet another branch of human activity in which Scotsmen occupy some of the topmost rungs of the ladder!

In scrutinizing Macleod's etching, one seems to detect the influence of his work as a newspaper cartoonist, for the manner of open linework demanded of press reproduction has crept into his dry-point methods. This defect is seen in the treatment of such details as the sea-wall and foreground. These details are not expressed with such feeling as they could be, since in this topographical etching we have had it amply demonstrated that details of minutest proportion can be rendered with the needle in either bitten or dry-point etching. Having once felt the thrill of these miniature pictures, nothing else can be quite so satisfying.

It must be admitted that Macleod has a gift for massing and arranging his subjects. He is a master of landscape composition. In this print of Cadiz, the spectator's eye is led from the upper left to the lower right, and back again along the harbor wall, from figure to figure, coming to rest in the center of the picture at the small doorway leading to the precincts of the Cathedral. From this center of interest the eye travels left or right along the Paseo; to the left some builders' laborers are loading slabs of material, which, judging by the trace mule waiting ahead, has to be tugged up a particularly steep hill in the neighborhood. In the foreground a well-drawn diminutive donkey waits patiently while his outsized passenger gossips with an acquaintance. The little man squatting on the wall to the right has learnt to sit without a stool, as the Mediterranean and eastern peoples can do. He looks curiously like a large bullfrog about to plunge into the water. He is evidently well anchored in this position to wield such a rod as the artist has so skillfully scratched in. With more remarkable skill still, the artist has represented the fishing line with a hair-line which needs a magnifying glass to detect it in the print. A fine sense of sunshine pervades this impression, due to the clever use of bare areas of the white paper.

This print gives a realistic impression of life on the quieter southern side of the isthmus on which this ancient seaport stands. A scene of important maritime activity is found on the northern side where the fine natural harbor of Cadiz is situated.

Blue Lake

O dear blue Lake, with your South Wind softly blowing
Till laughter of water sounds along your shores,
In your hidden bays the water lilies are showing
Gold-centered stars of white that my heart adores

Again rings out the call of the black crows flying
From island to island, across the asure sky;
I hear o'er head the white and the gray gulls crying,
And watch the scarves of gray cloud trailing by.

There's a sound from every tree where leaves are a-flutter
Like the slapping of little waves on the pebbled strand,
But the pine-tree sounds a strain such as harp-strings utter—
A mystic sighing my heart can understand.

O wind beloved, with your gentle touch caressing,
The waters love you, a tumult of joy is theirs,
And the birds are glad, in exultant song confessing
A joy that even the droning bumble-bee shares.

Thus bee, and singing bird, and tree-leaf shaken,
And dancing waves a-glancing in the light
An omen from the South Wind's joy have taken—
This day is given us for our heart's delight.

Your winter is gone, dissolved are its icebound fetters,
You are pulsing redeemed under shining summer skies,
And the children freed from their winter of learning and letters,
Now add to the anthem of islands their joyous cries.

WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE.

Costruzione Spirituale

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NELL'ESPERIENZA umana, colui che costruisce una casa per sè stesso sceglie una posizione in una località armoniosa, e si assicura che la costruzione delle fondamenta sia eseguita secondo le regole della buona costruzione. In realtà, il costruttore dà molto pensiero e molta considerazione all'impresa, affinchè il fabbricato finito sia non solo una cosa bella, ma anche un'abitazione che corrisponda abbondantemente ai suoi bisogni.

Tuttavia, per accertarsi che l'armonia e la prosperità regneranno entro l'edifizio materiale, bisogna dedicare al lavoro di costruzione spirituale sia pensiero che serio sforzo; e a questo proposito è bene considerare la parabola di Cristo Gesù sui due costruttori, riportata nel settimo capitolo dell'Evangelo di Matteo. Il Maestro confronta l'individuo che ode le sue parole e non le mette ad effetto ad "un uomo pazzo, il quale ha edificata la sua casa sopra la rena". La follia prende vie deviate per raggiungere, per mezzo di esse, le sue vagarie, ma non si può concepire un'assurdità maggiore dell'edificare una casa sulla rena. Eppure a questa follia è assomigliata la posizione di coloro che non seguono i commandamenti del Maestro.

A pagina 297 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy, il passo seguente getta molta luce sulla parabola dei costruttori: "Una credenza nella Verità è migliore che una credenza nell'errore, ma nessuna testimonianza mortale è basata sulla roccia divina. La testimonianza mortale può essere scossa. Fino a che la credenza non diviene fede, e la fede non diviene comprensione spirituale, il pensiero umano ha poca relazione col reale o „divino". Cristo Gesù non era fautore di pura credenza nella Verità, ma di conoscenza di Dio, Verità, e questa conoscenza fondamentale della comprensione spirituale è la sola vera base per edificare salute, armonia, libertà e successo.

La testimonianza mortale riposa sull'errore, l'errore di credere nell'esistenza della vita, della sostanza e dell'intelligenza indipendentemente da Dio; e chiunque costruisce su questa base costruisce in realtà sulla rena. La rena muta posizione e cambia con ogni alta e bassa marea del mare; o, se si trova oltre il limite dell'acqua, è ancora soggetta ai capricci del vento, soffiata qua e là, sollevata in dune o spazzata in depressioni, sempre in moto, mutabile ed instabile. Così è la credenza nella sostanza e nella mente indipendenti da Dio. In tal modo la testimonianza mortale non può offrire sicurezza, poichè chi accetta la credenza materiale deve accettare con essa la credenza nel peccato, nella malattia, nel disastro e nella morte.

Un momento la testimonianza mortale pretende testimoniare per la malattia, la disarmonia e la scarsità, mentre in un altro momento sembre indicare la salute, la felicità, la fama, la popolarità, affari fiorenti od uno qualsiasi dei supposti ideali che sembrano così desiderabili ai mortali. Tutti devono ammettere peraltro che, tolta la comprensione spirituale della permanenza dei doni spirituali di Dio, queste condisioni possono ad ogni momento essere cambiate o persino rovesciate da quel che vien chiamato comunemente "circostanze impreviste". Non così la giusta idea della salute, della felicità e del successo, fondata sulla comprensione spirituale di Dio e dell'uomo fatto nella Sua immagine. Per quanto le onde ed i venti dell'errore si scaglino contro ad esso, questo edifizio resterà solido e incrollabile.

L'umana consapevolezza ha bisogno di cambiare la propria base da materia a Mente affinchè il pensiero possa essere messo in relazione col "reale o divino". La Scienza Cristiana insegna che ciò che è reale è sempre divinamente buono, completo, soddisfacente ed incapace di essere rovesciato. Che Iddio fece l'uomo buono come Sè stesso è il divino fatto reale a proposito della creazione. Iddio è la sola Vita, sostanza, Mente, ed è riflesso dall'uomo. Avendo ottenuto la comprensione spirituale di questi fatti per mezzo di uno studio serio e sistematico della Bibbia e del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, si può costruire la propria casa fiduciosamente su questo fondamento. Chi possiede un senso materiale sia della salute che della malattia può rendersi conto che, l'uomo essendo stato creato di sostanza spirituale, la sostanza di idee giuste, egli deve pur sempre abbondare in santità, purezza e perfezione espresse mentalmente e spiritualmente, e producenti le loro proprie benefiche e sane immagini sopra il corpo.

L'uomo d'affari può rendersi conto che i migliori affari sono basati sulla riflessione ed espressione della Mente divina. Coll'esprimere integrità, onestà, giustizia ed amore, la Mente moltiplica ed aumenta queste idee, di modo che opportunità e provigione abbondanti divengono manifeste negli affari umani. Colui che secondo la testimonianza mortale pare essere sia felice che miserabile, solitario od in una folla, può rendersi conto che l'uomo vive entro questa Mente infinita; che la sua individualità spirituale è sconfinata, libera, gioconda ed in compagnia delle più attraenti, più nobili idee di Dio, Mente divina.

Il costruttore spirituale può in realtà scegliere una posizione per costruire perfetta, poichè è mentale. Nella magnifica ed armoniosa località dell'amore, gioia, gratitudine, purezza e disinteresse egli può preparare il fondamento del suo pensiero ed azione sulla divina Roccia, Verità. In tal modo, volgendosi costantemente via dalla testimonianza mortale e distendendosi sempre più ansiosamente alle cose dello Spirito, si elaborerà il reale ed il divino nella propria esperienza umana.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Spiritual Building

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN HUMAN experience, one who builds a house for himself chooses a site among harmonious surroundings, and sees to it that the laying of the foundations is carried out according to the rules of sound building. Indeed, the builder gives much thought and consideration to the undertaking, so that the finished structure may be not only a thing of beauty, but a dwelling which abundantly meets his needs.

Yet, to insure that harmony and prosperity shall reign within the material structure, one must give both thought and earnest endeavor to the work of spiritual building; and in this connection it is well to consider Christ Jesus' parable of the two builders, as recorded in the seventh chapter of Matthew's Gospel. The Master likens the individual who hears his sayings and fails to practice them to "a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand." Folly takes devious ways by which to accomplish its vagaries, but no greater absurdity can be conceived of than the building of a house upon sand. Yet to this folly is likened the position of those who fail to follow the Master's commands.

On page 297 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the following passage throws much light upon the parable of the builders: "A belief in Truth is better than a belief in error, but no mortal testimony is founded on the divine rock. Mortal testimony can be shaken. Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine." Christ Jesus did not advocate a mere belief in Truth, but a knowledge of God, Truth, and this basic knowledge of spiritual understanding is the only true foundation for the building up of health, harmony, freedom, and success.

Mortal testimony rests upon error, the error of believing in life, substance, and intelligence apart from God; and whoever builds upon this foundation is indeed building upon sand. Sand shifts and changes with every ebb and flow of the sea; or, if it lie beyond the water's reach, it is still subject to the wind's whim, being blown hither and thither, whirled up into dunes or swept into hollows, always shifting, changing, and unstable. So is the belief in substance and mind apart from God. Thus mortal testimony can have no security, for he who accepts material belief must accept along with it the belief in sin, sickness, disaster, and death.

At one time mortal testimony claims to testify to sickness, inharmony, and lack, while at another time it appears to indicate health, happiness, fame, popularity, a flourishing business, or any one of the fancied ideals which seem so desirable to mortals. All must admit, however, that, minus spiritual understanding of the permanence of God's spiritual gifts, these conditions may at any moment be changed or even overthrown by what are commonly termed "unforeseen circumstances." Not so the right idea of health, happiness, and success, based upon the spiritual understanding of God and of man made in His likeness. Though the waves and winds of error hurl themselves upon it, this structure will stand firm and unshaken.

Human consciousness needs to change its basis from matter to Mind in order that thought may be brought into relation with "the actual or divine." Christian Science teaches that what is actual is always divinely good, complete, satisfying, and incapable of being overthrown. That God made man good like Himself is the actual divine fact about creation. God is the only Life, substance, Mind, and is reflected by man. Having gained the spiritual understanding of these facts through earnest and systematic study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, one may build his house confidently upon this foundation. The one having a material sense of either health or sickness may realize that, man being created of spiritual substance, the substance of right ideas must ever abound in holiness, purity, and perfection, expressed mentally and spiritually, and producing their own wholesome and healthful images upon the body.

The business man can realize that the best business is based on the reflection and expression of divine Mind. As integrity, honesty, justice, and love are expressed, Mind multiplies and increases these ideas, so that abundant opportunity and supply become manifest in human affairs. The one who according to mortal testimony appears either happy or miserable, lonely or thronged, may realize that man lives within this infinite Mind; that his spiritual individuality is boundless, free, safe, joyous, and companioned by the loveliest, noblest ideas of God, divine Mind.

The spiritual builder may indeed choose a perfect building site, for it is mental. In the beautiful and harmonious environment of love, joy, gratitude, purity, and unselfishness he may lay the foundation of his thought and action upon the divine Rock, Truth. Thus, constantly turning away from mortal testimony and reaching out ever more eagerly to the things of Spirit, he will work out the actual and divine in his human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

Cape Cod

I went to Provincetown in the spring;
And as I went the meadows were
wild with lupins,
Buttercups, dog-daisies and purple
iris;
And turtles crossed the road slowly;
But at the end of the Cape,
Only stunted fir trees;
Only wild broom among the hot yellow sands;
And gray-green grasses and bright
yellow genista;
As if painted on velvet.

What were you like in the winter
When the Pilgrims landed,
O barren shore of sand dunes,
Reaching far inland?
Was it a day of full sun,
And did they look back on a sea
Full also of sunbeams; flashing blue
lights;
With gulls circling above it?
Or was the day sullen and dark
With waves dashing high against the
beach?

The meadows were far from them;
They could not see the pleasant pastures;
Nor the corn on the stalk;
All they could see was the sand;
And stunted pines, and gray grasses
Lying flat against the dunes.

So they took on water
And crept northward to Plymouth.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Barrie's Memories of Nottingham

There was about the Journal a pleasant old-world air that reflected perfectly the antique atmosphere of the town itself.

Up to the close of last century none of the larger towns of England was so charming. In the 'eighties it was in some ways an ideal place for a literary man, presenting as it did so many interesting phases of life that a student of character could not fail to profit by a stay in it. Neither a great city nor yet a sleepy town, it was something of both. The bustle of commerce was seen in its thronging streets and its many factories; yet it retained much of the old-fashioned village life.

Old Nottingham was really a congeries of large villages that had put their arms around each other's necks and made a great thriving town. The new and the gaudy mingled with the old and the historic, the rude rustic lingered beside the smart "city" man, the factory and the warehouse fought an unequal battle with the orchard and the garden, even to the very heart of the town. Its Market Place was one of the largest in England and the Goose Fair held there for generations was famed throughout the land like that of Beaucaire in France. There was some show of intellectual activity, although the moral tone of the place was distinctly lower than that of any town in which the young man from Kirriemuir had sojourned. All is now changed: gone is the *rus in urbe*: great buildings with cinemas on their ground floors flaunt themselves where quaint old hostelries stood: big railway stations have taken the places of small ones where infrequent trains used to pull leisurely in and out.

My own memories of Nottingham date ten years after Barrie's and are still full of fragrance: the delicious scent of the hawthorns in Maytime wafted down the leafy groves about the Forest throughout the city streets is with me as I write. There is no marked enthusiasm for Nottingham in anything that Barrie has written. Thirty-two years ago a Nottingham clergyman was lecturing on the Thrums books and drew from their author this avowal:

> I thank you for your letter and wish you had a better subject for your lecture. I don't know of any personal article about myself that is not imaginary and largely erroneous. But there is really nothing to tell that would interest anyone. Yes, I was in Nottingham for a year, and liked it well, though I was known to scarce anyone. If you ever met an uncouth stranger wandering in the dark around the castle, ten or twelve years ago, his appearance unimpressive, a book in each pocket, and his thoughts three hundred miles due north, it might have been the subject of your lecture.

"I liked it well enough" is faint praise, and yet Nottingham might be placed second only to Kirriemuir and Margaret Ogilvy's stories of her youth as a formative force in the early literary career of the novelist, who, by the way, was never strong on dates and periods of time, as he was nearer two years than one in Nottingham, going there in January 1883 and leaving in the late autumn of 1884. His Tinker Bell was ringing her loudest when he came to Nottingham. Had he been called to Birmingham, or Leeds, or Manchester, Tinker Bell would have been heard but faintly. Old-world Nottingham was the place for him at that time and the old Journal the best of all papers in England for him to write in.—From "Barrie: the Story of a Genius," by J. A. HAMMERTON.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DOEG DEFEATS JUNIOR COEN

Allison Wins From Gledhill in Longwood Bowl Tennis Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 16—John Hope Doeg, with his terrific service, battered his way to a four-set victory over Wilbur F. Coen Jr., yesterday in the quarterfinal round of the men's tennis singles tournament for the Longwood Bowl at the Longwood Cricket Club. Entering the semifinals with the United States singles champion came Clifford S. Sutter, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., each winning his match in straight sets.

The match between Doeg and Coen was a battle between strength and power on the one hand and speed and finesse on the other. Doeg's strength and endurance aided by the heat, which Coen found very trying, finally triumphed over the remarkable skill of the young Kansas City star, apt pupil of William T. Tilden 2d. There were times when Coen's play was flawless, times when it was spectacular. Again and again the gallery applauded his brilliant cross-court placements, and great was its disappointment when Coen lost the fourteenth game in the final set to lose the match.

Throughout this match both men frequently resorted to a net game with Coen very often getting the better of the play. He repeatedly forced Doeg to hit into the net or slipped perfectly-placed shots by him down the side lines. In the last half of the match Doeg's relentless volleying was instrumental in defeating the rapidly tiring Coen.

Doeg broke through Coen's service in the eleventh game of the first set and followed this by taking his own service to win, 7—5. Coen then rose to great heights and gained the second set with ease, 6—2. Here Doeg's net play was extremely faulty. The tables were turned in the third set, Doeg dominating 6—3. A 10-minute intermission gave both players a needed rest. On return to play it seemed as though Coen might tie the score in the fourth set when he captured Doeg's service in the seventh game. Doeg, nevertheless, retaliated immediately by taking Coen's service, and although Coen took the tenth and twelfth games, twice facing match point against him in the latter, and carried the fourteenth game to deuce after trailing 40-love, it was merely postponing the inevitable.

The second and last of the two foreign seeded stars, Jan Koželuh, went down in defeat before the perfectly played net game of Sutter. Sutter's volleying marathon the day before with E. H. Kühn got him into the proper form to win from the Czechoslovakian. The 1930 intercollegiate champion had the best of the volleying and the service, and when he found that Koželuh was particularly susceptible to the net game, he played it for all it was worth in the final set giving his opponent only a single game. Koželuh, in fact, took only seven games in all, Sutter winning by the score, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

The present intercollegiate champion, Keith E. Gledhill did not fare as well as his predecessor, Sutter. Many who looked forward to a close meeting between him and Allison were disappointed, for the Texan found little difficulty in eliminating Gledhill, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. Allison's high-pitched cries of "O no!" when some shot of his went wild or into the net and his expressive antics after some exciting bit of play greatly amused the gallery. The Texan may become a second Borotra!

Vines kept California still in the singles tournament when he put out A. T. Turner, the sole remaining unseeded player and, incidentally, the last New England representative in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5, 6—1.

Second round matches in the doubles tournament found the seeded teams entering the quarterfinals without serious incident. Allison and Sutter teamed well in an impressive victory against William Aydelotte and P. G. Rockafellow, both of New York, in a match that had plenty of action and color. The two tall California "twins," Gledhill and Vines, played the longest set of the tournament thus far. In their first set with G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge and Thomas E. Jansen Jr., the lead seesawed back and forth until the California pair finally won the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth games. Perkins was the mainstay of his combination, but he was unable to bear the entire burden when his opponents both concentrated their fire on him. Gledhill and Vines won by the score, 14—12, 6—4. Doeg and Coen had some difficulty at the start in defeating the team of David S. Niles and Leighton Brewer of Boston, dropping the first set 4—6. The team of Koželuh and Eugene McCauliff advanced with ease. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

John Hope Doeg, Newark, N. J. defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Alfred T. Turner, Newton, 6—1, 7—5, 6—1.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Jan Koželuh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Second Round

John Hope Doeg, Newark, N. J., and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated David S. Niles and Leighton Brewer, Boston, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

R. R. and R. B. Thurber, Boston, defeated J. C. Botts, New York, and J. P. Laimbeer, Groton City, L. I., 6—4, 7—5.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated William Aydelotte and P. G. Rockafellow, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Frederick Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated William Porter and N. W. Niles Jr., Boston, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, and Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston, 14—12, 6—4.

Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, and L. W. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated William Smyth, Englewood, N. J., and Charles M. Greene, Forest Hills, L. I., 6—8, 8—6, 6—2.

Jan Koželuh, Czechoslovakia, and Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated G. A. D'Arcy and Platt Spencer, Boston, 6—1, 6—3.

Henry R. Guild and J. Brooks Fenno, Boston, defeated L. Freeburn, Winchester, and W. C. Thompson, Boston, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1.

VOIGT WINS CUP AND SETS COURSE RECORD

ARDSLEY - ON - THE - HUDSON, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—George J. Voigt, star amateur linksman of the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., had added two bright jewels to his trophy collection today — the Sweetser Victory Cup and a new course record for the Ardsley Club layout.

Largely the result of a brilliant 69 on his second round, two strokes under the former course record, the Winged Foot star finished three strokes ahead of a fast field in the event concluded yesterday with a 54-hole total of 217. Leonard Martin of Rye, N. Y., was runner-up with a total of 222, while Jess W. Sweetser, the player in whose honor the tournament is held, was third with 224 strokes.

After shooting a fine 72 on his opening round, Voigt came back in yesterday's first tour with his par smashing 69 to take the lead at that point and make his closing 76 good enough to win. Martin had rounds of 74, 72 and 76.

But for an unfortunate 10 on the eighth hole of his final round, when he got mixed up in a rock pile, Sweetser would have had a good chance to repeat for the title he won last year. His scores for the three rounds were 74, 72, 78.

Mark Stuart of Stapleton, Staten Island, and Edmund Held of Great Neck, L. I., tied for fourth and fifth places with 54 hole totals of 225. John E. Parker Jr. of West Orange, N. J., finished with 226 and Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of Ardsley with 228.

WORLD MARK FOR HOLLYWOOD STARS

HONOLULU, July 16 (AP)—A new mark for the 880-yard relay swim, announced as a new world, Olympic and American record, was established in the United States A. A. U. championships here last night by the Hollywood Athletic Club.

The film city aggregation covered the stretch in 9m. 21 4-5s., as against the previous world and American record of 9m. 27s., established by a New York A. C. team, and the Olympic mark of 9m. 36 1-5s. for the 880-meter event, made by the United States team at Amsterdam in 1928.

Austin Clapp, Maiola Kalili, Frank Booth and Manuella Kalili made up the winning team. Clapp also was on the Olympic team at Amsterdam. The Hui Nalu team of Honolulu placed second and the Hui Makani team, also of this city, third.

Earlier in the evening Clarence L. "Buster" Crabbe of the Los Angeles A. C. broke his own American record for the 300-meter medley, finishing in 4m. 5 4-5s., as against his previous mark of 4m. 6 4-5s.

NEW BASKETBALL COACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Texas, July 15—By the vote of 5 to 2, the University of Texas Board of Regents accepted the recommendation of the University Athletic Council not to renew the contract of Fred M. Walker, head basketball coach for the past four years. Walker's contract expires Sept. 1. No successor to Mr. Walker was named by the Regents, but it is expected that one of the members of the present Longhorn coaching staff will fill the position.

Three of Seeded Players Beaten

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 16—Three seeded players were eliminated in yesterday's play in the women's invitation tennis singles tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, paired with Mrs. George W. Wightman, won a second round match in the doubles tournament from Hilda and Helen M. Boehm of Malden before an enthusiastic noon gallery.

Edith Sigourney of Boston did the unexpected when she defeated the Philadelphia star, Virginia Hilleary, fourth ranking player of the United States and seeded No. 3. It took three sets for Miss Sigourney to overcome last week's winner at Agawam, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2. In this match Miss Sigourney scored many excellent placements in winning the deciding set. The elimination of the second seeded player, Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, seeded No. 7, by Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., also caused considerable surprise, especially when she won with such apparent ease, 6—2, 6—1.

Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi of New York disposed of the third player, Charlotte L. Miller of Berkeley, Calif., seeded No. 8 by the score 6—3, 6—3. The defeat of Miss Miller, however, came as no surprise, for Baroness Levi, despite the fact that she was not seeded in this tournament, is an accomplished player. Other players to advance into the fourth round were Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, second ranking women's star of the United States; Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, Calif., third ranking star; Josephine N. Cruickshank, fifth ranking player; Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, eighth in the United States ranking; and Mary Greef of Kansas City, ninth.

Miss Morrill came through her second and third-round matches without the loss of a game. Miss Cruickshank also looked like a formidable contender by an impressive victory over Anne Page of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1.

First- and second-round play in the doubles matches were also completed. In her first competitive appearance in eastern tennis, Mrs. Moody gave every indication in her doubles play of maintaining the high standard that has placed her at the top of the tennis world. She and Mrs. Wightman, captain again this year of the Wightman Cup team, had little trouble in winning their match, 6—2, 6—1.

Another doubles team, the combination of the Misses Andrus and Hilleary, also gave a good account of itself. In the first-round match they retired Polly and Lee Palfrey, 6—1, 6—1. They found stiffer competition, however, in the second round and won only after a hard battle from Miss Sigourney and her partner, Mae Ceurvorst, the midwest singles champion, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

LONGWOOD C. C. WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—Second Round

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Mary Whittemore, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Irene Allen, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, O., 12—10, 4—6, 6—4.

Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, Md., 6—0, 6—0.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Boston, defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mianne Palfrey, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi, New York, defeated Charlotte L. Miller, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia 7—5, 6—1.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, Md., and Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, and Florence S. LeBoutilliere, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, and Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Helen Jones, Swampscott, and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—1, 6—3.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Virginia B. Rice, Newton, defeated Margaret Blake, Lennox, and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Brookline, 6—1, 6—0.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Polly and Lee Palfrey, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thomson, Washington, Penna., and Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Ruth Cexman and Clara L. Sinks, Cincinnati, O., defeated Mrs. W. M. Sheddon and Mrs. William Martin, Boston, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. George Wightman, Brookline, and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Helen M. and Hilde Boehm, Malden, 6—2, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi, New York, defeated Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, Md., and Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. R. H. Morris and Mrs. A. J. Lamme, New York, defeated Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, 6—3, 6—3.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—4, 6—3.

Anglo-American Davis Cup Lineup

PARIS, July 16 (AP)—H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England will play Sidney B. Wood Jr. of the United States tomorrow afternoon in the first singles match in the intersone finals for the Davis Cup. Francis X. Shields will meet the Britisher, Frederick J. Perry, in the following match. George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn of the United States will play George Perry Hughes and Fred Perry in the doubles matches on Saturday. Wood plays Perry in singles on Sunday followed by a match between Austin and Shields.

The American doubles team has twice defeated the Perry-Hughes combination.

The Davis Cup draw was made by Pierre Gillou, president of the French Lawn Tennis Federation, in the presence of the rival nonplaying captains, Samuel Hardy for the United States and H. Roper-Barrett for England. George Lott was the only member of either team present for the ceremony.

Wood and Van Ryn put in a practice session this morning.

The chances for the American team to defeat the English squad are uncertain. The winners will meet the defending French champions a week hence.

The French, as "interested spectators," are confident of an American victory, but Captain Samuel Hardy of the American squad is not at all sure of the outcome.

From Montrevard came fresh news yesterday for the Davis Cup squads of England and the United States—Henri Cochet is rapidly regaining his tennis form.

Recuperating there Cochet has been working out with Christian Boussus, one of the best of the younger French players, and, according to those who have watched him, he is the same cunning master of the courts as of other years.

Undisturbed by this news, the American youngsters put in an intensive day of practice at Roland Garros Stadium in preparation for their intersone final series with England Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Shields, America's No. 1, had a long workout with Lott on the center court, with the latter first imitating the style of Jean Borotra and then of Cochet. There was an interested gallery of sports writers and fans in the stands to watch the practice and disappointment was expressed at Shields' play, Lott having the better of the match. It was plainly evident, however, that Shields was not going at top speed, apparently unwilling to risk further mishap in practice.

Wood and John Van Ryn had a long workout in another court. Wood showed to advantage.

Canal Zone Swimming Troupe Is Aiming at the 1932 Olympics

BALBOA, Canal Zone (AP)—A team of sun-browned boys and girls who swim and dive with flashing form will carry Canal Zone colors to the United States for the Olympic trials next year.

They are the Red, White and Blue troupe, all-year swimmers and divers who visited the United States in 1921 and 1924, appearing at New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

To them the year's preparation ahead means not better conditioning but finer training, for they keep trim physically the year around. Any afternoon a visitor will find them at the Balboa pool.

For both speed and endurance, Henry Grieser, Zone swimming director, expects swimming records to fall before the powerful stroking of a 16-year-old high school girl, Hayden Hearn, who is women's swimming champion of the Isthmus.

For the short 100 meters she has been timed 1m. 15s. For 200 meters her time is 2m. 50s.; for 400 meters, 6m.; for 800 meters, 13m., and 25m. for the mile. Grieser has been training her for eight years.

She is 5ft. 8ins. tall and weighs 150 pounds, an ideal physique for swimming.

Billy Allen is the Zone's diving champion and has held that distinction for 10 years, ever since he was 13 years old. He has been under Grieser's tutelage during Grieser's 15 years as Zone swimming instructor.

With a pair of 16-year-old towheaded youths, Henry Brewerton and Bob Crandall, Trainer Grieser is expecting the Zone to claim its full share of credit in high and fancy diving.

Two high school girls, Margaret Drydan, 14, and Ferne Kyleber, 15, hold first rank among the Zone's women divers. Miss Dryden was in the States last year and won several swimming and diving events at various places in Pennsylvania.

PICK-UPS

BILL KILLEFER'S St. Louis Browns will not have much to say about who wins the American League pennant this season and probably not next, but they do give promise of developing into a powerful team before many years have slipped by. Burns, a first baseman; Lavey, a shortstop, and Storti, a third baseman, are three newcomers who should be stars when they have acquired the needed experience. Mallilo, although not old in years, is considered a veteran in service at second base. Ralph Kress, Goose Goslin and Fred Schulte, the three regular outfielders, are all young and have plenty of baseball ahead of them. Rick Ferrell is one of the best catchers in the American League.

It looks as if this is Chuck Klein's year as batting champion. The big right fielder of the Phillies has finished high in the batting list for two years and should be in the lead at the close of 1931. At present he is out in front, pressed somewhat by his team mate, Virgil Davis, a catcher.

Earl Webb has not only proved to be the punch of the Red Sox, but also one of the leading batters in the junior circuit. He has been up among the leaders during the last few weeks, showing the way to such batters as Simmons, Cochrane and Goslin. Just now he is in a slump and had dropped to fifth place including games of July 15. Incidentally, he is leading the league in hitting doubles and perhaps is on his way to a new record. George H. Burns of Cleveland set the present mark by hitting 64 doubles in 1926. Webb had 39 including Wednesday's contests.

The Red Sox have sent Billy Marshall, a young infielder, to the Scranton Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League for experience.

TILDEN'S SHARE ABOUT $1000

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d., it was estimated yesterday, will receive at least $1000 as his share of the gate receipts of the recent United States professional lawn tennis championships at Forest Hills. Four other members of Tilden's touring troupe—J. Emmett Paré, Bobby Heller, Francis T. Hunter and Karel Kozeluh—also shared in the gate receipts, bringing the winnings of the group to around $4000. Prize money in the tournament, which was made dependent on attendance, was divided among the last 16 players in the tournament.

SKRAPIN WINS OPEN TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP)—Felix Serafin, 24, Scranton professional, won the open golf championship of Pennsylvania yesterday with a 72-hole score of 287 over the Philadelphia Cricket Club's Flourtown course. He finished three shots ahead of Ed Dudley, Coatesville, Penna., winner of the championships in 1929 and 1930. Dudley's 290 placed him a stroke ahead of Joe Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y., and Aubrey Boomer, St. Cloud, France.

ANOTHER MARK FOR MISS WALSH

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16 (AP)—Stella M. Walsh, holder of numerous national and world dash records for women, added another mark to her string yesterday in winning a special 200-meter race against Margaret Coles, Canadian champion, and four others. The race was a feature of the International Shrine convention program. The Cleveland girl won by 15 yards over Miss Coles in 26.1s.

DOYLE TO AID MEANWELL

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—John Doyle, guard on the University of Wisconsin basketball teams of 1927, 1928 and 1929, will be assistant coach to Dr. W. E. Meanwell next season.

PRIMROSE DEFEATS GREAT ISLAND 10-3

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WESTBURY, L. I., July 16—Primrose easily rode into the semifinal of the 12-goal handicap tournament for the Hempstead Cups yesterday by defeating the handicapped Great Island four, 10 to 3 at Meadow Brook. The losers were forced to play without Lieut. F. W. Makinney and Lieut. McDonald Jones, who withdrew to fill previous engagements. Primrose will meet Governor's Island in one semifinal and Aiken Knights face Greentree in the other.

Over on Belmont Field the Juniors defeated the Rockaway Falcons, 11 to 10, in the first match of the nine-goal tourney for the Wheatley Cups. Julian Peabody Jr., grandson of Thomas Hitchcock Sr., made his debut in tournament competition and played in the traditional Hitchcock style. The summaries:

HEMPSTEAD CUPS—Third Round

PRIMROSE	GREAT ISLAND
No. 1—Charles Nichols	William Ziegler Jr.
2—T. G. Fresco	Lieut. D. T. Craw
3—William Reber	Yorke Ratliff
Back—David Evans	W. B. Eaton

Score—Primrose 10, Great Island 3. Goals—Reber 4, Nichols 3, Fresco 1, Evans 1 for Primrose; Ratliff 2, Craw for Great Island. Referee—Raymond Firestone. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

WHEATLEY CUPS—First Round

JUNIORS	ROCKAWAY FALCONS
No. 1—Julian Peabody Jr.	H. D. Lewis 3d
2—James Curtis Jr.	R. S. Reynolds
3—G. H. Bostick	R. A. Carroon Jr.
Back—J. E. Davis Jr.	W. H. Adams

Score—Juniors 11, Rockaway 10. Goals—Bostwick 5, Peabody 2, Curtis 2, Davis 2 for Juniors; handicap 5, Reynolds 2, Carroon 3, Adams for Rockaway. Referee—W. H. Gaylord. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

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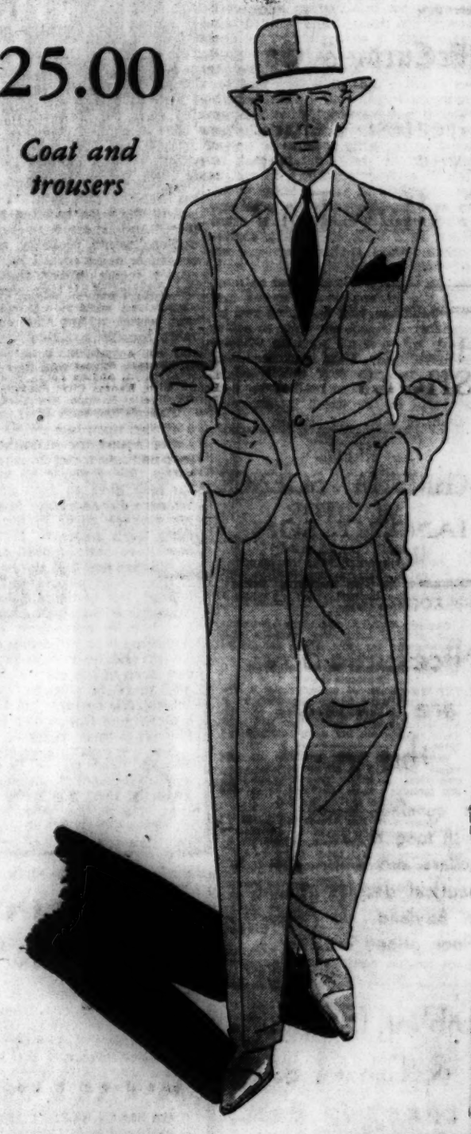

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MISS MADISON RETAINS TITLES

Opens New Pool in Bronx With 1500 Meter Record and Two Triumphs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 16—Two victories and one world record, all by Helene Madison, the youthful star from Seattle representing the Washington Athletic Club, comprised the sum total of the first night performances of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States outdoor swimming championships for women, staged at the new pool at Bronx Beach, on Long Island Sound, last night.

Miss Madison, already the holder of more than a score of records at freestyle swimming, added a new one to the list, when, as an incident to her defense of the mile title, she eclipsed the time of Martha Norelius for 1500 meters, of 23m. and 44 3-5s., made at Massapequa, N. Y., in 1927, by swimming the distance in 23m. 17 1-5s. She failed to break her own record for the mile, however, being some 10 seconds short.

Twelve Lanes

The new pool, dedicated last night for the first time, allows for single races with as many as 12 contestants, there being that number of lanes. So both the races scheduled, the 100-meter freestyle and the mile, were swum as a single event in lanes, and in each, Miss Madison ran away with the lead at the start, and was never threatened, so that her record was wholly unassisted by competition.

In the 100 meters, which opened the performance, Miss Madison was in the middle of the pool, flanked by the Gorman sisters, Johanna and Anna May, from Homestead, Penna. A perfect start as Miss Alice Lord Landon, the official, caught them in position, found the entire list hitting the water together, with Miss Madison taking the lead in the first 10 yards.

Anna May Gorman paced the champion for the greater part of the outgoing journey, and at the turn, Josephine McKim of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and Constance Hanf of the New York Women's Swimming Association, were second and third. But about half way back on the return journey, Helen Johns of the Brookline Women's Swimming Association, who had been almost distanced earlier in the race, suddenly developed a sprint that not only carried her into second place, but left her only about two seconds behind the leader. Josephine McKim was third, and an unofficial count placed Constance Hanf fourth. The time, 1m. 8 2-5s., was slow, however, being well behind several of the champion's recent performances.

Wins by Full Length of Pool

After a rest for an hour, during which a number of races were staged by members of the local association, and Eleanor Holm, the chairman, showed in a backstroke exhibition, Miss Madison staged her second performance, swimming the mile freestyle. This time she was at No. 1 lane and guiding herself closely by the cord dividing her path from that of Lenora Kight, of the Homestead Library Club, climbed out into the lead from the start, and with Miss Kight following her famous neighbor as closely as she was able, they engineered a two-woman race that had all the others distanced from the start. But try as she might, the Pittsburgh girl was steadily outswum so that when the race ended the full length of the pool, 50 meters, separated first and second.

For the most part of the race, the chief struggle was for third place, with several bidders at various times climbing into that position, only to be ousted by another. But finally Florence Southard, of the Buffalo Women's Aquatic Club, and Susan Robertson, of the Women's Swimming Association, distanced the others, and finished in that order, more than a pool length behind second place. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-Meter Race, Freestyle—Won by Helene Madison, Washington A. C., Seattle; Helen Johns, Brookline Women's Swimming Association, Brookline, Mass., second; Josephine McKim, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—1m. 8 2-5s.

One-Mile Race, Freestyle—Won by Helene Madison, Seattle; Lenora Kight, Homestead Library Club, Pittsburgh, second; Florence Southard, Buffalo W. A. C., third; Susan Robertson, Women's S. A., N. Y., fourth. Time—24m. 45s.

1931 H-Y TRACK TEAM IMPRESSES BRITISH

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The Harvard-Yale track and field team, which meets Oxford-Cambridge at Stamford Bridge Saturday in the annual dual meet among the combined forces of the four universities, has impressed British experts as the best American team ever sent over.

Comparison of the records of the best men from each college in the 12 events gives the Yale-Harvard team the edge in eight events. The change of climate and the sea voyage are expected to work against them and scale down this advantage.

RUDOLPH RANKED FIRST

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Erwin R. Rudolph of Chicago, world pocket billiard champion, has been placed at the top of the country's players of that branch of the game, in a rating for the National Billiard Association of America, made public yesterday. Rudolph assumed the No. 1 position because of his victory in the last world title tournament. E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, last year's high ranking player, was placed second. Other members of the first 10 in order of ranking are Andrew St. Jean, New York; Frank Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y.; Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn; Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia; Benny Allen, Kansas City; Pasquale Natalie, Detroit; Charles Harmon, New York, and Arthur Woods, Pawtucket, R. I.

TOLAN ACCEPTS INVITATION

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 16—Eddie Tolan, Michigan's world record holder in the 100 yards, 100 meters and 220 yards around the double turn track, has accepted the invitation of the Canadian Pacific Exhibition to run against Wykoff of California and Percy Williams, Vancouver's Olympic champion, on Aug. 22 at Hastings Park.

CHICAGO AGAIN BESTS GIANTS

Clark Gives Robins Victory Over the Cardinals—Pirates Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	53	32	.624
New York	44	34	.564
Chicago	45	36	.556
Brooklyn	46	37	.554
Boston	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	34	45	.430
Philadelphia	35	49	.417
Cincinnati	29	54	.349

RESULTS JULY 15

Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 5, New York 4.
Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 2.

Chicago made it two straight over the New York Giants on Wednesday and moved nearer to second place in the standing. The Giants are now leading the Cubs by half a game in the National League race and a victory today would change the positions of the two clubs. Brooklyn stayed right behind the Cubs by defeating the leading St. Louis Cardinals, 10 to 3. The Cincinnati Reds evened their series with the Boston Braves by winning, 1 to 0. Pittsburgh won the remaining contest from Philadelphia, 4 to 2.

Going into the ninth inning at Chicago, the score was tied at 4-all. The Cubs made three hits in their half of the inning, however, and made it two in a row from the Giants. Jakie May, the third Chicago pitcher to enter the game, opened the final inning with a double. Jurges followed with a single, sending May to third. After English had flied to Jackson at shortstop, Kiki Cuyler sent a single to left, scoring May with the winning run. Joe Heving was pitching for the Giants at the time and was, of course, charged with the defeat. Danny Taylor made three hits for the Cubs, one a homer. Jurges also made three safeties.

Watson Clark, Brooklyn left-hander, held the Cardinals to seven hits, while his team mates were pounding out 16. Paul Derringer started for the champions, but was driven out in the fourth inning. Stout and Johnson divided the remainder of the pitching. Frank O'Doul starred at bat for the Robins with four hits in four times up, two of them doubles. He drove in four runs and scored two himself. Clark made three singles. Chick Hafey was the only Cardinal to make more than one hit, and he had a triple and a single.

John Ogden and Ed Brandt staged a pitchers' battle in Cincinnati, with the former getting the victory when his team mates put across one run in the last of the seventh. A triple by Heathcote in that inning and an outfield fly by Cullop accounted for the only run of the game. In Boston's half of the ninth, Maranville opened with a single and went to second on a wild pitch. Any possible rally was ended, however, when Stripp retired the Boston shortstop with the hidden-ball trick. The Braves touched Ogden for five hits, while Brandt limited the Reds to four. All of Boston's hits were singles.

Larry French pitched the Pirates to victory over the Phillies. He had as his opponent Ray Benge, who did well, but was given poor support. In the second inning, Friberg made a wild throw to first base on Traynor's grounder and let two runs cross the plate. The Pirates scored two more in the eighth when Grantham singled, Traynor tripled and Paul Waner sent a fly to the outfield. Grosskloss and Grace each made two hits for the Pirates. Klein made two hits and scored both of Philadelphia's runs. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	5	14	0
New York	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	4	8	1

Batteries—Teachout, Baecht, May and Hartnett; Hubbell, Heving and Hogan, O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—May. Losing pitcher—Heving. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—2h. 7m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	—	10	16	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	3	7	3

Batteries—Clark and Lombardi; Derringer, Stout, Johnson and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Scott. Time—2h. 16m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	—	1	4	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0

Batteries—Ogden and Ashjornson; Brandt and Spohrer. Umpires—Dineen, Campbell and McGowan. Time—1h. 44m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	x	—	4	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2	6	1

Batteries—French and Grace; Benge and Davis. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 34m.

Miss Quier Forced Extra Holes to Win

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Miss Edith Quier, of Reading, Penna., winner of the Griswold Cup for the last two years, fought her way into the semifinals of the current tournament yesterday, but only after she had been pressed to the limit by Mrs. J. B. Rose, a straight-shooting star from Sewickly, Penna.

Only 1 up at the turn and held even at the end of the regulation 18 holes, the defending champion was forced to go two extra holes to vanquish Mrs. Rose, 1 up. The first extra hole was halved in fives, but Miss Quier won out with a par 4 on the twentieth.

Reaching the round before the finals in the same bracket with Miss Quier was Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, winner of the cup in 1927 and 1928, who defeated her quarter-final opponent, Miss Katherine Beach of Montclair, N. J., 5 and 4. The two star campaigners clash in the feature semifinal match. Either can gain permanent possession of the cup by a victory in the present event.

Two lesser known but capable contenders gained the semifinals of the lower bracket. Mrs. Leo G. Federman of New York progressed at the expense of Mrs. John L. Welsh of Newport, R. I., 3 and 2, while Miss Mary L. Congdon of New London, Conn., attained the semifinals by eliminating Mrs. Henry C. Dodge of Rye, N. Y., 3 and 2.

In the morning's second-round matches Miss Quier disposed of Miss Carol Smith of Hartford, Conn., 4 and 2; Mrs. Hurd turned back Miss Marian Bennett of New Britain, Conn., 3 and 2; Mrs. Federman eliminated Mrs. Hazel Martelle of Hartford, 4 and 2, and Miss Congdon defeated Miss Anne W. Crosby of Waterbury, Conn., 6 and 4.

GRISWOLD CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT
—Second Round

Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Marian Bennett, New Britain, Conn., 3 and 2.

K. L. Meach, Montclair, N. J., defeated Jane McCullough, Huntington Valley, 4 and 3.

Mrs. J. B. Rose, Sewickly, Penna., defeated Jane Broadwell, Long Meadow, 1 up, (20 holes).

Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., defeated Carol Smith, Hartford, Conn., 4 and 2.

Mrs. John L. Welsh, Newport, R. I., defeated Elizabeth Stinner, Long Meadow, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, defeated Mrs. Hazel Martelle, Hartford, Conn., 4 and 2.

Mrs. H. C. Dodge, Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Louise De H. Phelps, Onwentsia, 1 up.

M. L. Congdon, New London, Conn., defeated A. W. Crosby, Waterbury, Conn., 6 and 4.

Third Round

Mrs. D. C. Hurd defeated K. L. Beach, 5 and 4.

Edith A. Quier defeated Mrs. J. B. Rose, 1 up, (20 holes).

Mrs. L. G. Federman defeated Mrs. J. L. Welsh, 3 and 2.

M. L. Congdon defeated Mrs. H. C. Dodge, 3 and 2.

NEW LACROSSE ASSISTANT

Henry W. Clark, assistant director of athletics at Harvard, last night announced the addition of Robert B. Pool of Baltimore to the Harvard lacrosse coaching staff. Pool will report in Cambridge in the fall. Pool was captain of the St. John's College, Annapolis, varsity lacrosse team last spring which defeated the All-Canadian team in the Lally Cup series. He was individual high-point lacrosse scorer throughout the country in 1931. He is 22 years of age. Pool has had wide experience with the game. He played three years on the Mount Washington junior team in Baltimore and four years on the Baltimore Polytechnic team. He played four years at St. John's College at first attack. St. John's won the national championship in 1929 and the intercollegiate championships in 1930 and 1931. He was selected on the All-American lacrosse team in 1930 and 1931. During his four years at St. John's College, St. John's lost only four intercollegiate games, three of them in his freshman year.

EASTERN CANADA TENNIS

TORONTO, Ont., July 16 (By the Canadian Press)—Mrs. Harry Bickle and Miss Bea Symons are eastern Canadian women's doubles lawn tennis champions for 1931 as a result of their victory here yesterday afternoon over Miss Olive Wade and Miss Jean Adele Burritt in three sets, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2. All four are members of the Toronto Tennis Club.

SPORTS PAY ROLL RUNS HIGH

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—California spent $4,437,107 for public playgrounds and recreation the last fiscal year. There were 296 sports leaders employed. Tennis courts employees numbered 569.

A'S TAKE TWO FROM DETROIT

Waite Hoyt Wins Third Straight for Champions—Yanks Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	59	29	.709
Washington	52	32	.619
New York	48	33	.593
Cleveland	41	41	.500
St. Louis	37	45	.451
Detroit	33	51	.393
Chicago	29	49	.372
Boston	29	50	.367

RESULTS JULY 15

Philadelphia 8, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 0.
New York 8, Cleveland 4.
Boston 5, St. Louis 4 (11 innings).
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Chicago at Washington (postponed).

Both games of a double-header were won by the leading Philadelphia Athletics in the American League on Wednesday, when they triumphed over the Detroit Tigers, 5 to 3, and 11 to 0. St. Louis and Boston divided two games, the Red Sox taking the first, 5 to 4 in 11 innings, and the Browns the second, 5 to 2. The New York Yankees defeated the Cleveland Indians in Yankee Stadium, 5 to 4. The game scheduled between Chicago and Washington was postponed because of rain.

Waite Hoyt pitched and won his third straight game for the Athletics when he held his former team mates to eight well scattered hits in the first game. The Athletics made only five hits off Tom Bridges, but produced them in the pinches. Jimmy Foxx made two hits for the A's, a double and triple. Hank McDonald, big right-hander, pitched the second contest for the champions and limited the Tigers to three hits. He struck out four batters and gave only one base on balls. Whitehill and Sullivan pitched for the Tigers, the former being the loser. Haas and Simmons hit homers for the A's in this game.

A four-run rally in the eighth inning enabled the Yankees to come from behind and defeat the Indians. In that eighth, Ruth opened with a single and came home when Averill let Gehrig's hit roll to the fence. Gehrig also scored on the play. Chapman followed with a triple to right-center, Lary grounded out and Dickey was given a base on balls. Reese popped up, making it two out. Dickey stole second base and he and Chapman came home when Pinchhitter Sam Byrd singled to right. Willis Hudlin went the distance for the Indians. Pipgrass, who pitched only the eighth inning for the Yanks, was given credit for the victory.

A double by Tom Oliver after Bob Reeves had singled in the eleventh inning, pushed the winning run across the plate for the Red Sox in their first game with the Browns. The Boston club sent five pitchers into the game, Ed Durham being the winner. Walter Stewart pitched for the Browns and although touched for 13 hits, was quite effective in the pinches. George Blaeholder pitched the second contest for the Browns and held the Sox in check. His teammates totaled 11 hits off Russell and Moore, four of them doubles. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	—	5	5	0
Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	8	1

Batteries—Hoyt and Cochrane; Bridges and Grabowski. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty, and Geisel. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	x	—11	15	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0

Batteries — McDonald and Palmisano; Whitehill, Sullivan and Hayworth. Losing pitcher — Whitehill. Umpires — Moriarty, Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 55m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	x	—	5	11	1
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—	4	8	1

Batteries—Johnson, Pipgras and Dickey; Hudlin and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—2h. 15m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	5	13	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—	4	9	2

Batteries—MacFayden, Morris, Moore, Lisenbee, Durham and Berry; Stewart and Crouch, Young. Winning pitcher—Durham. Umpires—McGowan, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—2h. 4m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	5	11	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2	7	1

Batteries—Blaeholder and Young; Russell, Moore and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Dinneen, Campbell and McGowan. Time—1h. 44m.

Santa Paula Four Defeats Old Aiken

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 16—Santa Paula's hard-riding polo team turned the tables on Old Aiken in the second of their international three-match series at Onwentsia Club field at Lake Forest, Wednesday, when it won by a score of 11 to 8 and brought the score of matches to one each. Their victory makes a third match necessary, the deciding contest to be staged Saturday.

The Argentines, who took a 1-to-0 lead in the first chukker and were never seriously threatened, were aided by the fact that their ponies showed a much better performance than in the opening match last Saturday.

On the other hand Old Aiken was handicapped by the necessity of substituting Maj. C. C. Smith at the No. 3 position for Stewart B. Iglehart, regular member of the team for the past five years. Major Smith played a stellar game, but could not be expected to fit into the team play on such short notice.

Joseph C. Rathbone, the Old Aiken captain, performed brilliantly, as did Manuel Andrada, the hard-hitting back from the Argentine team. The summary:

SANTA PAULA	OLD AIKEN
No. 1—Alfredo Harrington	Elbridge T. Gerry
2—Juan Reynal	James F. Mills
3—Jose Reynal	Maj. C. C. Smith
Back—Manuel Andrada	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Santa Paula 11, Old Aiken 8. Goals—Andrada 4, Harrington 3, Juan Reynal 3, Jose Reynal for Santa Paula; Gerry 4, Smith 3, Rathborne for Old Aiken. Umpire—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

WAIT FOR MISS MADISON

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—When it was learned Helene Madison, Seattle's champion mermaid, couldn't compete inthe Pacific Northwest swimming and diving championships here July 18, the board of directors postponed the event to Aug. 8 when she could be present.

IOWA TO INVADE EAST

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—When the University of Iowa's grid team goes to Washington, D. C., this fall to meet George Washington University, it will be the first Hawkeye invasion of the East in 15 years.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 46

ALFONSO R. (AL) LOPEZ
Brooklyn Robins, National League

First played professional baseball with the Tampa club of the Florida State League in 1925. Born in Tampa, Fla., Aug. 20, 1908. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 11 in. in height, weighs about 173 pounds, and is a catcher. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1925—Tampa, Florida State League		
1926—Tampa, Florida State League	118	.315
1927—Jacksonville, Southeastern League	138	.376
*1928—Brooklyn, National League	3	
1929—Macon, South Atlantic Association	114	.326
1929—Atlanta, Southern Association	143	.327
1930—Brooklyn, National League	128	.309

*Purchased by Brooklyn, and then optioned to Macon in 1928 and Atlanta in 1929.

WORCESTER LAD IS MEDALIST

Francis Doyle, 19-year-old Worcester golfer, scored a 76 yesterday which, coupled with a 75 the previous day, gave him the medal in the qualifying test for the Massachusetts amateur golf championship on the Winchester course with a 151 total. Francis D. Ouimet, veteran, was second to Doyle with 154, but withdrew from the tournament. Many of the usual qualifiers found the Winchester course too difficult and fell by the wayside, with youngsters supplanting them. Fred Wright of Albemarle, defending champion, scored an 84 yesterday for a total of 161.

LORD DERBY CUP IS WON BY BRITISH

SWINLEY FORREST, England, July 16 (AP)—British senior golfers regained the Lord Derby Cup today from the United States. The Englishmen won 11 matches to five for the visitors.

The British veterans won eight of the 12 singles matches today after capturing three of the four foursomes yesterday.

Lord Derby, the donor of the cup, was present for today's play.

PEARCE TO RACE JOE WRIGHT

TORONTO, July 16 (AP)—H. R. (Bobby) Pearce, Olympic and Diamond Sculls champion, said yesterday on his return from England he would not compete in the American regatta at Philadelphia July 34 and 35. He said his next race would be against Joe Wright Jr., former holder of the Diamond Sculls, in the Canadian Henley.

IOWA HAS DOZEN LETTERMEN

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Seven seniors are among the dozen lettermen who will report next fall for the University of Iowa football squad.

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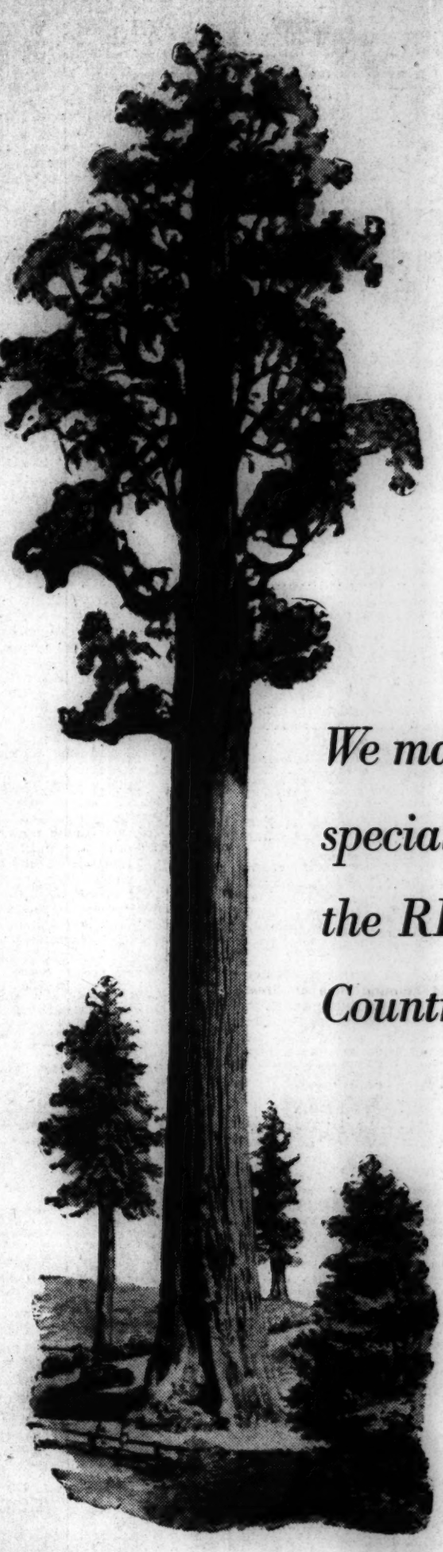
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FIRMER TONE DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Hopes of Favorable Developments in Europe Lend Encouragement

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Tension relaxed somewhat in world financial markets today, and there was some recovery in security prices.

Uneasiness was still apparent, however, and New York stocks ran into fresh selling after a late morning rally. The foreign exchange markets remained largely disrupted, but pressure against sterling was lightened. Foreign bonds, however, were generally firmer. Security markets in London, Paris and Amsterdam closed higher.

New York stocks fell back into a state of apathy.

Industrial and utility stocks fluctuated irregularly in a narrow range, although the rails were heavy. Trading was dull.

A moderate afternoon decline in the first two groups was more than recovered, and carrier issues reduced their losses.

United States Steel showed a net gain of more than a point. Westinghouse Electric and Case rallied 2, while National Biscuit, which had touched a new low, got back its loss.

Union Pacific regained about half of a 4-point loss. Sales approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Encouraging Statement

Wall Street was encouraged by the manner in which the partial reopening of German banks was accepted by the German public. Particularly reassuring to security markets was a statement by the German finance minister in effect renouncing proposals of a moratorium on service of external long-term loans. The statement was interpreted as indicating that the Government strongly favored maintenance of interest and sinking fund payments on bonds of private corporations as well as the Government. This attitude had been forecast in Wall Street, but the statement of position removed an element of doubt.

The most disturbing factor yesterday probably was the severe pressure against the British pound sterling. This pressure was only partially lightened today, but even moderate recovery of the pound, to the accompaniment of a downturn in the French franc, was regarded as the beginning of a movement to check the fresh losses of British gold. At any rate, the Bank of England did not feel obliged to raise its discount rate, although the purely nominal quotations for the German mark were advanced about 2 cents to 23 cents, reflecting the more hopeful attitude toward the German banking situation.

There was little in the domestic news to divert Wall Street's attention from the foreign financial crisis. Furthermore, it is scarcely expected to pay much attention to anything else until it is past.

A rally in the commodity markets accompanied the better tone in financial markets. Credit conditions were unchanged, with call money fairly steady at the official rate of 1½ per cent. Outside offerings at concessions were limited.

Bonds Improve

A rally in central European issues, in response to improved sentiment toward the German situation, gave bonds a firmer appearance in today's market. Volume was substantially reduced from yesterday.

Dealings in German government obligations were still active, but at higher prices. The 5½s, which closed yesterday at 58, rallied several points, while the 7s advanced fractionally. Central Bank for Agriculture issues firmed rather substantially. Austrian 7s were steady. Italy 7s were higher.

Dealings in domestic bonds were rather dull and fluctuations, especially in the rail group, were largely of a fractional nature, with the tone steady to firm. High-grade loans tended higher. Utility bonds encountered fair demand.

Convertible and stock-privilege loans assumed some irregularity. Alleghany Corporation 5s turned heavy on the omission of the quarterly dividend on the 5½ per cent preferred stock.

Some industrials were inclined to ease. An exception was the International Match 5s, which rose more than a point in a brisk turnover. United States Rubber 7s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s were heavy.

Interest in the United States Government group was only nominal and prices had a tendency to sag.

BIGELOW-SANFORD EARNINGS HIGHER

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net profits of $683,600 compared with $528,668 in the corresponding half of 1930. In the last half of last year, the company reported a loss of $1,134,370.

The balance sheet of the company as at last June 30 shows cash in hand amounting to $3,378,856, on almost five times current liabilities of $693,918. Total current assets amount to $14,429,242, or almost 20 times current liabilities.

Inventory, carried at cost or replacement value, whichever is lower, appears at $7,782,654. In the 18 months since December, 1929, this item has been reduced from $15,299,008.

The strong cash position of the company is shown not only by its present cash holdings but by the fact that of an original issue of $5,000,000 notes due serially $500,000 a year to Nov. 30, 1930, the company has anticipated and paid off $3,000,000 of the issue.

FIRST NATIONAL OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 16—First National Bank of Chicago elected four new directors, as follows: Albert D. Lasker, chairman of, Lord & Thomas and Logan; John N. Dole, chairman H. M. Hooker Glass & Paint Mfg. Company; John D. Hertz, chairman Omnibus Corp.; Charles A. McCulloch, chairman John R. Thompson Company. All were formerly directors of Foreman-State National Bank and Foreman-State Trust & Savings Bank, deposit liabilities of which were assumed by First National and its affiliate, First Union Trust & Savings Bank, June 8.

OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company for 12 months ended May 31:

	1931	1930
Gross	$13,251,341	$14,899,953
Net after ord taxes	8,112,617	6,811,075
*Total income	6,176,514	7,233,060

*Before depreciation.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 15	Last July 16
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
53	15	..	Abitibi pf	400	16	16	16	..
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	800	14⅝	14½	14⅞	14⅝
23½	17⅝	1.60	Addressograph	400	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
11⅜	4	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	5	5	4
109⅝	70⅜	3	Air Reduction	13100	79⅛	74⅛	78⅜	78⅛
20⅛	7	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8200	15	14⅛	14⅝	14
13⅜	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
59⅛	20⅛	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	26⅞	26	26	27
182⅝	102¾	6‡	Allied Chem	4300	119	114¾	118¾	115½
128	121⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125	125	125	..
42⅜	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	300	24	24	24	24
62¾	34¾	3†	Am Bank Note	100	40	40	40	40
66⅛	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	63	63	63	..
4¾	1½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
12⅝	5⅝	..	Am Brown Boveri	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
129¾	92¼	5†	Am Can	38200	103¾	101¼	103¾	101¾
38¾	14	1	Am Car & F	300	18½	18½	18¾	17½
43¾	15	..	Am Chain	100	41	41	41	..
86	58¼	7	Am Far & F pf	100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅝	..
48⅝	38¼	3†	Am Chicle	400	41	41	41	40¾
33⅛	18⅝	..	Am European	300	22	30½	22	30
51⅜	21¾	..	Am & For Pow	29700	29¼	26½	29¼	30⅜
90	74	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	78	78	78	..
100	85¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	300	84½	86¼	86¼	84⅝
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	50	49	50	49
8	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	100	6½	6½	6½	6
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	27½	27½	27½	26¾
31⅛	18¼	3	Am Ice	200	23¼	23	23	23¼
26	9¼	..	Am International	800	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
1½	½	..	Am La France	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotives	200	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
23¾	10⅝	..	Am Metal	400	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
57¼	48⅛	3†	Am News	110	50	49½	50	..
64⅞	30⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	300	35	33¼	35	34
21½	11⅛	.60	Am Radiator	2300	13	12½	13	12½
37⅜	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	21¼	20⅛	21¼	20¼
1⅛	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	33⅞	31½	33⅞	31
11½	1⅛	..	Am Solvents pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	55	53	55	52½
201⅜	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7900	176½	172¾	176¾	173¾
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1300	67	45¼	46	46½
11⅞	5¾	..	Am Woolen	300	6½	6	6	6
39½	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	28⅜	28	28¾	27¼
4	1½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	..
8¾	3⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	5	5	5	..
43¼	18⅜	1½	Anaconda Cop	11500	25⅝	23⅜	25½	23½
36	19¼	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	20½	20	20	20½
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	10½	10¼	10½	10
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	100	19	19	19	18
203¾	133¾	10	Atchison T &SF	2700	158½	153¾	158½	158⅝
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	100	105½	106½	106½	106½
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	100	88	88	88	90
39	15	..	Atl Gulf & WI	300	15½	15½	15½	15½
23½	11¼	1	Atl Refining	200	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
295½	101½	*4‡	Auburn Auto	3800	167½	162	167½	161
6¼	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	4400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	200	13¼	13¼	13½	12⅝
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	3600	57	54⅛	56⅛	54⅝
14⅛	5	..	Barnsdall A	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	59	58½	58⅝	57½
80¾	75⅛	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	900	76½	75¼	75⅞	77
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	3400	20½	19¼	20⅜	19⅝
46¼	31¼	2	Best &Co	200	37	37	37	38½
70⅞	38⅛	4	Bethlehem Steel	15000	45⅝	43⅜	45½	43⅞
123⅞	96⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	200	108½	108¼	108¼	108¼
76½	47	3†	Borden	2700	56⅞	55⅝	56⅜	55⅛
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1300	18¾	17¾	18½	18¼
22⅜	9¼	1½†	Briggs Mfg	2100	11	11⅛	13	11⅛
26	10½	..	Brockway pf	20	12½	12	12	..
59⅝	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	1300	60¾	59	60¾	59¼
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	600	91½	90¾	91¼	90⅞
64¾	51¾	5	Brooklyn pf	100	63¾	62¾	63⅛	62½
129⅞	95	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	107¼	107¼	107¼	105
43¼	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	41½	41½	41½	..
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	100	4¼	4	4¼	4
50	35	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	40	40	40	40
13	7¼	1	Budd Wheel	200	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
32¼	19¼	1	Burroughs Add	400	23¼	22	23¼	22
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	10	101	101	101	101
2⅝	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
1¾	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	3200	31½	30	31½	30¾
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	500	22	21¾	22	22
43⅞	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	4100	41¾	36	39½	35
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅞
45⅝	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1700	26½	25⅝	26½	25¾
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20¼	20½	20½	..
113⅞	59½	6	Case Thresh	37000	37½	70	73½	70¾
52½	44⅞	3	Caterpillar Trac	300	34	33⅜	33¾	33⅛
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	20	17	17	17	27⅛
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
70	50	7	Century Rib pf	30	60	60	60	..
30⅛	14	1	*Cerro de Pasco	400	16½	16	16½	15½
7⅛	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5	5	5	..
23¼	7⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	10	10	10	10
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	35	35	35	35
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	7400	34	32⅜	34	32¼
7⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	300	6¼	6	6	5½
27½	15¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	25½	24	25½	23½
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	5	5	5	4⅞
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	8¾	8¼	8½	8¼
45½	25	4	Chi & N western	100	28½	28½	28½	28⅛
15⅛	8⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tood	200	9	8½	8½	13½
65½	22¼	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	1300	38⅜	36½	38	36¾
33⅜	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	100	21	21	21	21
25⅜	12½	1	Chrysler	76000	22¼	20⅛	22	20⅛
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
22⅞	13¼	2	Clark Equipment	200	13¼	13	13	13¼
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	700	142½	140¾	141	143
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	102¼	-102½	102½	102½
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	12¼	12⅛	13	13⅛
45⅝	30⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	9500	30⅜	29⅛	30⅜	29½
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	1300	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8⅛
111⅝	55	5†	Columbian Carb	1200	74½	73	74½	72
16⅝	6	.56	Columbia Graph	1800	9⅜	8⅞	9	8⅛
23¼	13	2	Conn Credit	100	17	17	17	17
35⅞	30⅝	3	Comm Cred A	100	35	35	35	35
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	24	23¼	24	21
21½	10⅝	1	Comm Solvents	7300	18⅜	16⅞	18½	15⅞
12	8⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	5400	8	8	8	8
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	97⅜
12⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	1800	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
109⅜	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	8100	92½	90½	92¼	90⅜
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	200	13½	13½	13½	..
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	31	31	31	33
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	13
3	1	..	Container B	500	1	1	1	1⅛
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	13	13	13	13
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	200	58	58	56	56
62¾	40⅝	2½	Cont Can	1800	50¼	48½	50¼	48½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	800	8	7⅝	8	7⅝
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	200	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾
86⅝	55⅜	3†	Corn Products	44	68¾	65½	66½	68
18	8¼	..	Cotty	800	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
19⅝	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	18	18	18	..
38¼	18¼	2.40	CrownCCork & S	300	21½	20½	20½	22
34⅜	29¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	800	29⅞	28½	28½	..
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	600	44	42¾	44	42¾
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	29	29	29	28
5⅝	3⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	800	2	1¾	2	1¾
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	100	72	72	72	72
118⅜	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	113¼	113½	113½	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1800	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	300	13	11⅞	12	11⅞
22	10⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
157½	107⅞	9	Del & Hudson	100	130	130	130	130
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	57½	56	56	56
45¾	11⅝	..	Denver R G pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
19⅛	11	.60	Devoe & Rey A	400	13¾	13½	13¾	..
109	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	1500	19⅛	18½	19⅛	19
27¾	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	1300	27¾	27¼	27¾	..
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	700	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	21¼	21	21	21
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	9000	87½	85¾	87⅝	86
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	123	123	123	122¾
			—E—					
185¾	118	8†	Eastman Kodak	2300	146	140¼	146	139¾
17⅛	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1100	14½	13¾	14⅛	14¼
74⅜	34½	5	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	39⅞	38¾	39¾	38½
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	500	4	4	4	3⅞
9⅞	7¾	..	Elect & Mus wi	700	8¾	8	8¾	7¾
60¾	30¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	12800	38⅞	36⅜	38⅞	36⅝
108⅛	92⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	89	88	89	88
66	49½	5	Elec Stor Battery	100	53½	53½	53½	52¼
41½	20	3	Endct Johnson	200	41	40	40	40¾
49	28	2	Engineers Pub S	100	28	28	28	28
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	28	28	28	28
39¾	23½	..	Erie RR	700	20½	19⅜	20	19
6½	3⅝	..	Fashion Park	100	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4¼
7⅝	5	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	5½	5½	5½	..
30	11½	2.40	Fed Water Serv	400	15⅜	14½	15⅜	15
56½	36⅛	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	500	44¾	42	43¾	42½
21½	13	1	Firestone T & B	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
66¼	16¼	3	Firestone T&R pf	200	62	61¾	62	61½
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	53½	53	53½	52
⅞	⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	100	½	½	½	½
107½	98½	6	Floresheim S pf	10	101	101	101	..
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	800	25¾	24½	25⅝	24¾
32½	20½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	28	25¾	25¾	25⅜
38⅜	11⅝	4	Fox Film A	2000	16	15½	16	15½
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	400	26	25¾	26	25⅝
			—G—					
6⅜	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3½	3½	3½	..
60	42	5	Gamewell	10	47	47	47	46⅝
7⅞	⅝	..	Gardner Mot	100	½	½	½	½
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	58	58	58	57½
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	800	21	20	20½	20¼
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	600	21½	20¼	21½	20¼
9½	6	..	Gen Bronze	1200	7	6⅞	7	..
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric	22500	41	39¼	41	40½
12½	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2100	11¼	11¼	11½	11¼
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1300	48¼	47½	48¼	47½
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	300	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
48	31½	2	Gen Motors	12700	37¼	36¼	37½	36½
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	102	102	102	102⅝
28	13	4	Gen Out Ad A	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
23	8½	..	Gen Pub Service	1400	13¼	12	12	12⅜
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	300	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
57⅜	29	4	Gen Refractories	400	36	35	35	35
15½	3⅜	..	GenThea Equip	300	4	3½	3½	3¾
38¾	19½	..	Gillette Saf Ras	1300	20½	19⅝	20¼	19½
76⅞	62⅜	5	Gillette S R pf	300	67¼	67	67	..
50⅝	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
18⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	400	9	8½	9	8½
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	100	66½	66½	66½	66
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
42¼	21	2½	Gold Dust	1200	28	26¼	28	26⅞
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	100	12¾	12¾	13⅜	11½
53¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	100	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38¼
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10	10	10	9¼
6⅞	2	..	Gould Coupler A	600	2	2	2	..
6⅜	3¼	..	Graham Paige	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
22⅝	10	..	Granby	100	14	14	14	13
18½	10⅝	..	Grand Union	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	41½	41½	41½	42
39½	25⅜	1	Grant (WT)	1000	37¾	36¼	37¼	36½
89¾	43⅜	5	Great Nor pf	300	46	45¼	46	44¾
11⅝	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	100	9	9	9	9
6¾	3⅜	..	Grigsby1Grunow	200	3½	3	3	3
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	110	30	30	30	..
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
103	95	6	Hamilton Wch pf	10	95	95	95	..
94	86	7	Hanna (MA) pf	80	87	87	87	87
7	3	..	Hayes Body	800	3	3	3	3
103⅜	83½	5	Hershey Choc	400	94	93¾	93¾	94
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	101	101	101	..
19½	5¾	..	Hollander	1500	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅜
37	20	2½	Holland Furnace	100	31	31	31	..
9¾	4½	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	400	39¾	36	39¾	37
14½	8	..	Howe Sd new	400	8½	8½	8½	9
44½	33⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	100	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	400	13	12¾	13⅛	13
13½	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	7¼	7	7	6¾
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	1400	49⅞	47	47	49¼
4¾	2	..	Indian Refining	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
86	21⅜	4	Indus Rayon	100	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	100⅛	97	98	97
11⅜	4⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	400	7½	6¾	7⅛	6¾
11	10¼	.40	Insuranshare Del	200	11¼	11	11	..
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	1000	23⅛	22	23⅛	21
179⅛	117	6†	Int Business M	100	142	140	143	..
53	15	..	Int Cement	400	22	21½	21½	21¾
60⅛	37¾	4	Int Harvester	300	43⅛	41⅜	43⅛	41¾
12⅜	6	..	Int Hydrosteel	400	24½	23⅜	24	24
73⅛	50	..	Int Match pf	1600	53	53	53	54
30⅛	8⅝	.80	Int Nickel	13600	14⅜	13⅜	14½	13⅝
45	5	1	Int Paper 7%	400	23⅝	22	22⅝	..
42	29½	3	Int Salt	300	38½	38¼	38¼	33
84	46¼	3	Int Shoe	100	49	49	49	48¾
182⅝	38⅝	3	Int Tel & Tel	42300	31¾	30⅜	31¾	28½
31⅜	11⅛	3	Interstate Dept S	100	18	18	18	14
8¼	3¾	..	Investors Equity	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
			—J—					
67½	28½	4	Jewel Tea	800	40¼	38½	38½	40¼
80¾	45⅝	3	Johns Manville	1500	52¼	50¼	52	50⅝
			—K—					
48	36	8	Kan C & South	100	39	39	39	39¼
24½	10¼	1	Kayser (J) & Co	300	12	11¼	11¼	11
3⅞	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	41	41	41	40¾
23⅝	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	9¼	9⅛	9	8½
15⅛	8¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
60	32	6	Kendall Co pf	100	47	47	47	45¾
31⅜	14⅜	1	Kennecott Cop	8600	18½	17⅛	18½	18⅛
41	30¾	3½	Kimberly Clark	300	35	33¼	34	31½
27⅝	17⅜	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	11700	20½	18½	20½	18½
29	14⅝	1.60	Kresge	200	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	29¼	28¾	29½	28¾
			—L—					
18⅜	9¼	..

CROP OUTLOOK IN DOMINION IS IMPROVED

Industrial Operations Show Seasonal Drop—Retail Sales Better

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 16—Underlying factors continue to point to a gradual improvement in business conditions in the Dominion.

The most encouraging news of the last week was the assurance given in agricultural bulletins that the crop outlook was decidedly better. General rains have improved conditions in the west and Alberta crops are in a more satisfactory state of growth, while in most sections of Saskatchewan and Manitoba growing conditions are generally more favorable.

In Ontario and Quebec 10 days of hot weather have been followed by heavy rain and most crops are progressing satisfactorily. In the Maritime Provinces weather conditions have been ideal and cereal crops are reported to be doing well.

An outstanding feature of the present economic situation is the strength of the financial structure of the country. The banks have continued to increase their cash and other liquid resources, such as Government bonds, until their reserve position is even stronger than in 1930.

Industrial Operations Off

There has been a seasonal decline in the operations of the heavy and basic industries, including foundries and car-manufacturing plants, but there is continued activity in other lines such as footwear and textiles. Some factories are working overtime.

Retail sales have continued to make good headway during the last two weeks. The tourist trade is a helpful factor in the present movement of merchandise.

Montreal merchants are looking forward to Buyers' Week, which will be conducted in that city during the week of August 10, when it is expected 2000 buyers from all over Canada will attend and probably spend more than $1,000,000.

Security prices were somewhat reactionary in the last week of trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The volume of trading dropped off considerably.

The difficult conditions prevailing in western Canada are reflected in the current lack of demand for bonds of the prairie provinces. Saskatchewan issues are the most affected with Alberta and Manitoba next in order.

Mine Stock Trading Gains

Volume of business on the standard stock and mining exchange for the month of June recorded its fifth consecutive increase when compared with the corresponding months in the previous year.

While carloadings have shown some improvement during the last two or three weeks, figures for the first half of the current year show a decided shrinkage.

The new Canadian-Australian trade agreement is expected to be the salvation of British Columbia's lumber industry. Intimations are to the effect that under the new agreement the Australian tariff on lumber imported from other countries will be so high that Canadian lumber will have virtually a monopoly in the important Commonwealth market.

Construction Activities

Large industrial corporations continue to show their confidence in the future outlook for the country by proceeding with expansion plans. Canadian Industries, Limited, has announced its intention of erecting a $1,500,000 plant at Three Rivers, Quebec, for the manufacture of cellophane. Operations for the laying down of the plant will begin in August, and it is expected that by next spring manufacture will be in full swing.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company has completed plans for a new hydroelectric development on the Upper St. Francis River, about 70 miles southeast of Three Rivers. It is reported the new plant will cost in the neighborhood of $2,500,000.

Construction of the Montreal viaduct of the Canadian National Railways, one of the most important undertakings in the $50,000,000 terminal plan, is proceeding rapidly.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, July 16—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	July10,'31	July3,'31
Gold	56,227,000	56,228,000
Sight balances abroad	6,029,000	6,945,000
Neg bills bot abroad	17,582,000	18,664,000
Commercl bills, France	4,186,000	4,270,000
Adv against securities	2,822,000	2,891,000
Negot bonds of s f	5,082,000	5,082,000
Total cred cur accunots	21,533,000	20,971,000
Circulation	78,186,000	78,609,000
Treasury	1,527,000	1,524,000
Sinking fund	8,038,000	7,579,000
Private	11,587,000	11,416,000
Total sight liabilities	99,719,000	99,561,000
Ratio	56.39%	56.47%
Bank rate	2%	2%

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, July 16—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	July 16,'31	July 9,'31
Circulation	£388,913,000	£359,257,000
Public deposits	15,676,000	15,734,000
Private deposits	100,123,000	96,329,000
Bankers accounts	66,420,000	64,543,000
Other accounts	33,704,000	34,886,000
Govt's securities	30,020,000	31,825,000
Other securities	37,570,000	34,929,000
Disc and adv	7,406,000	7,102,000
Securities	30,164,000	27,827,000
Reserve	26,356,000	26,553,000
Prop res to liab	37.2%	37.7%
Bullion	165,109,000	165,810,000
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—At the wool auction sales today 7745 bales were offered, of which 5950 were sold. There was a good selection offered, fine greasy merinos and best greasy crossbreds holding at firm rates, with the home trade buying freely. Slipes were steady with sales about 8 per cent under the last series.

PAN ALLEGHANY DIVIDEND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16—Directors of Alleghany Corporation omitted the payment of $1.38 on the class A preferred stock due at this time.

THE securities advertised in this newspa, er are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Strus 5½s '43	99	99
Adams Express 4s '48	88¼	88¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	70	70
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	67⅛	67⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	67	68¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103⅛	103⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Amer Foreign Pow 5s 2030	78	78¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99¾	99⅛
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	82	82
Amer Inter 5½s '49	84⅝	84
Amer Smelting 5s '47	82	81⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	103
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	133½	133½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '65	108	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '66	108	107⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅛	110⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104⅛	104⅛
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	83¼	81⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71⅝	71
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94⅛	94⅛
Associated Oil 6s '38	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	97¼	97
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100⅛	99
Atch T&SF 4s '05	97⅛	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '48	115	114⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s CdA div '62	104⅛	104⅛
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	98⅛	98⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96½	96½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	99	98¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97½	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	90¾	90¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101	101
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101	100¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108½	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110	110
Beth Steel pur mon 8s '36	103⅜	103⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105½	104½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100	100
Boston & Maine 4½s	95½	94⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	25	25
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	82	82
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	102	101⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91½	91½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	78	78
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	90	90
By Products Coke 5½s '45	97⅛	97⅛
Calif Petrolt P 5s '38	95	94½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	30	30
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	101	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103	102⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106½	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106½	106¼
Can North 4½s '35	102½	102⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	113⅝	113⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	84	83½
C RR & Bank Co Gs 5s	97¾	97¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	95	95
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	97	96¾
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	113¾	113¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	113¾	113½
Ches Corp 5s '47	50	49
Ches & O con 5s '39	97½	97½
Ches & O 4½s B	106⅜	106⅜
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	101⅞	101½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91½	91½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	100¼	99¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103¾	103⅝
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	110⅛	110⅛
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104½	104½
Chicago Ind & Coke 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¾	68½
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	21½	20¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	80½	80½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	76⅞	76⅞
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	92½	92⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	92½	91¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	81	80¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	78½	78
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103¾	103¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	108⅜	108⅜
Chicago Un Sta 4½s '64	105¼	105
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115⅜	115⅜
Chic Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	96	96
Cin Wtr & Mtch 4s	96½	96½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	103¾
Colonial Oil 6s '39	104	104
Colo Industrial 5s '34	53¾	53¾
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	80	80
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99¾	99¾
Columbia Gas Co 5s '52 May	99¾	99½
Columbia Ry Pr L 4½s '57	99	98
Com An Batagua 7½s '37	25	25
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¾	98¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	103¼	102
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	35	35
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	107½	107½
Conn Ry & Lt 4½s sta	103½	103½
Container Corp 6s '46	102¾	101⅝
Con Ry 4s '54	60	60
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	74	74
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	40	40
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73½	73½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	98¾	98¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	103½	103¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	93½	93½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	56½	56½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104½	104½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107	107
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98¾	98¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	90¾	90¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	105	105
Erie RR gen 4s '95	75½	75½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	87½	87½
Erie RR gen lien	78¾	75½
Erie RRgen 5s '75	77	77
Erie Jersey 5s	78¾	78¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	112½	112½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	92½	92½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	90	90
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	20	20
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	104½	104
Goodrich 5s '65	78¼	78¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	63¼	63
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90½	90⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	108	108
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	112⅜	112⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	91½	91½
Great Northern gen 5½s 'B '52	103⅝	103⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	110
Houston Oil 5½s '40	110½	110¼
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	88½	88½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	107½	107½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	78¾	78¾
Humble Oil 5½s '42	99½	99⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Central 4½s '66	106¾	106½
Ill Central 6½s '34	76	76
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	106	106
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95	95
In,er Hydro El 6s '44	94¾	94½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	81	80¼
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	89	88¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	87	85½
Inter Rap Trans 6s' 32	71	70½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	59½
Int Ag col 5s '72	91	91
Int & G Nor adj 6s' 52	98¾	98¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s' 57	51	49⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	68¾	68¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	80½	79½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	91¾	91
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	86¾	86
Kan City Sou rfg 5s '50	106½	106½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '56	92	91⅝
Kresge Foundation 5s '36	98½	98
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102½	102½
L'Autaro Es 7s '44	102	102
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	37¼	37
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	87	87
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105	105
Long Island gen 4s '38	99	98½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	97¾	97¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	98½	98½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	101½	101½
L&N uni 4s '40	94½	94½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100¼	100¼
L&N 1st 5s '37	98½	98½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	105¼	105¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	102½	102½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	105¾	105½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	86	84⅞
Metro Edison 4½s '56	99	99
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100½	100⅜
Mid El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103¼	103¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	103¾
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	103½	103½
Mo K&T pi 5s A '62	88½	87¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	98	96¾
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	61¾	61¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	84¾	84¾
Mo Pacific 5s R '80	83¾	83¾
Mo Pac 5s F '81	84½	84½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	64½	63¾
Mobile & O Montt 5s '47	77½	77
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	55	55
Mort Bond 5s	104⅞	104⅞
Murray Body 6½s '34	99¾	99¾
Mut Fuel 5s	82	82
Namm Sons 6s '43	109¼	109¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	83½	83½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	50	49
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	102	101¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93½	93¼
N O P R 5s B '54	92½	92½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	70	70
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94¾	94¾
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	101¾	101¾
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4s 2013	98¼	97½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108	104¾
NYC L 4s con 3½s '98	100½	100½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	83½	83½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	99¾	99¾
NY Edison 3s '46	87½	87½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	106½	106¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	68¾	68¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	83¾	83¾
NY NH&H cit 4s '49	93¾	93¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	108½	108½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	115½	115½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	58½	58
NY Tel deb 5s '39	76	76
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	110	110
Niag Share 5½s '50	106½	106
Norf Southern rfg A '61	95½	95½
Nor & W con 4s '96	91½	90½
North Am Co 5s '61	100¼	100½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '49	100½	100½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¾	102¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	106½	106¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	67½	67
Nor Pacific 4s C 2047	85	85
Nor Pacific 4s D 2047	103¼	103¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110¼	110
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	104	104⅞
Ohio River gen 5s '37	114	114
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	103¼	103¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	63½	63½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	38	37½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	102
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	79⅛	78⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	89½	87¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	93½	92
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	99	99
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	60¼	60
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	103⅞	97¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	97¾	97¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87	87½
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '46	87¾	87½
Port A Canal 6s A	106⅝	106⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	100	100
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84¾	84¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98⅛	98
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅝	104⅝
Pure Oil 5½s	104	104
Purity Baking 5s '48	85	85
Read rfg 4½s A '97	94	94
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	101¼	101¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96	96
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '49	81	79
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	96½	96½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	78¾	78½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	87	87
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106¼
St Joseph Ry L&P 5s '37	105⅝	105⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99½	99½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	97½	97½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	68	67½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	79	78½
Seaboard All 6s '45	87	87
Seaboard All Fla Ry 6s A '35	4	4
Shell Pipe 5s '52	89¾	89¾
Shell Union 5s '47	78	77½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '45	78½	77¾
Sinedair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Pipe Li s f 5s '45	101½	101¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	97	96
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅜	103¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97¼	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	94½	94½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81 ww	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¼	100⅛
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81	81
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99½
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	97¾	97¾
Tenn Coal & I 5s	110¼	110¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	96¾	93½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	95¾	92
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55¾	55
Third Ave adj 5s '60	48½	43
Third Ave Ry 4½s '60	48½	103⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 4s '46	93½	93¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	96¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 8s	110⅝	110⅝
United Biscuit 6s '42	104	104
US Rubber Co 5s '47	104	103
Utah Lt & Trac 5s' 44	68½	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5s' 59 ww	68¼	67¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s' 47	74½	74½
Vanadium 5s A	82½	82½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	34	34
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104⅛	103½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Warren Bros 6s	84	84
Wabash RR 4½s '78	64	64
Wabash RR 5s D '80	67	67
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	40	40
West Shore 4s 2361	67	67
Western Maryland 4s' 52	91½	91½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	78½	78½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	97¼	97¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	78½	78
Western Union 5s' 51	102	103
Western Union col 5s' 38	103¾	103½
Western Union 5s '50	106⅝	106⅝
Western Union 5s' 60	109½	109½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '63	103¾	103½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	79¾	79¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '73	100	100
	100	99½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	July16	Last July15
3½s '47	103.18	103.18	103.18
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.12	103.10
4th 4¼s '38	104.31	104.29	104.31
UB 3½s '43 N	103.22	103.22	103.22
UB 3½s '43 J	103.22	103.22	103.22
UB 3½s '49	101.16	101.13	101.16
US 4s '44	108.22	108.22	108.24
US 4¼s '52	113.8	113.8	113.8

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55	53¾
Adriatic Elec s '52	97½	97½
Akershus 5s '63	95½	95½
Antioquia 7s A '45	53	53
Antwerp 5s '58	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	80¼	80¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	81½	81
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	81½	81
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	82	81
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	82	82
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	82	80½
Australia 4½s '56	57¾	57¾
Australia 5s '55	67	66¼
Australia 5s '57	67	66¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	77	105⅜
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	107	87
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	87	98
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	98	96
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96	101
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	102	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	113½	107
Bergen 5s '60	107½	97¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	97¾	50
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	54	59¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	59¼	55
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	55	54
Berlin Elec 6s '55	54	53
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89	56	18
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	18½	103¾
Brazil 6½s '26-57	104	49¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	49¾	51½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	51½	65
Budapest (City) 6s '62	66	58
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	58	52
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	52	53½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	53½	103¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103¾	103¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	103¾	95½
Canada (Dom) '52	95½	106¼
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	106½	106¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	107¾	48½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	48½	103⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	103⅞	101¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	53½	55
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	55	43½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	43½	44
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	48	45½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	45½	42
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	42	47
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	50	44
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	44	60
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	69½	44
Chilean Loan 7s '60	44	65
Christiania (City) 6s '54	65	100⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	100⅛	51½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	51½	62¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	62¼	64
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	64	95¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	95¼	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99½	94¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '43	94¾	66
Cundi Co (Rep) 7½s '46	66	52
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	52	107½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107½	107¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	107¼	103
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	103	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	100	104¼
Deutesche Bk 6s stfs '32	104¼	84¼
Dresden 7s '45	84¼	71½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	71½	104
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	104	101½
Dutch El 6s' 47	101½	101½
Dutch El 6s' 52	101½	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	107¼	52⅞
Fiat 7s '46	52⅞	87½
Finland 5½s '58	87½	75
Finland (Rep) 6½s' 56	75	79
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	79	91
Finnish A 6½s '54	91	85½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	85½	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	104½	117
French (Rep) 7½s' 41	118	124½
Gelenkirchen Min 6s '34	125	78½
German 7s '49	79	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	60½	55
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	55	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	51½	60¾
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	60¾	70
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	70	85¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	85¼	79½
Germ Gen Ele, 7s '45	79½	84
Germ Gov Int 5½s' 65	84	83½
Greek 6s '68	83½	98
Greek 7s '64	98½	98
Helsingfors 6½s' 60	98	83
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	83	92½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	92½	74½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	74½	82
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	82	52½
Italian Free State 5s '60	52½	103¾
Italian Credit Con Ts B '47	103¾	92
Italian Pub Util 7½s '52	92	92
Italy (King) 7s '51	92	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s' 30	98¾	97½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97½	87
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s' 36	87	98¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s' 54	98¼	106¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	106¾	75
Karstadt 6s' 43	75	48
Kreuger & Toll 5s' 59	48	89¼
Lautaro Nit 6½s' 54 xw	89¼	52
Lyons (City) 6s '34	52	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104¾
Mex 4s small A	104	6½
Mex 6s A	6½	7¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	7¾	87¾
Minas Geraes 6½s' 58	87	35
Minas Geraes 6½s' 58	35	35
Montecatin 7s '38 ww	35¾	93¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	93¼	79
Nord Rys 6½s '50	79	100½
Norway (Mun) Bank 8s '70	100½	102¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	99
Norway (King) 5½s '65	99	103
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	101½
Norway (King) 6s '44	101½	104
Norway (King) 6s '52	104	100
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	98
Nuremberg 6s '52	98	86
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	86	93½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	93½	100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	

	High	Low
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98	98
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	86	86
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101½	101½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	30	27
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	19½	19
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	34½	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68	66
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	70	68
Prussia 6s '52	80	53½
Rhine Main 7s '50	56	56¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	78	78
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	63¼	61
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Jinx, the Camp Bugler

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

PART I

THE day that the wonderful thing happened had begun for Jinx like any other. She had got up early in the orphanage that was her home, donned the scant black cotton dress she wore to work, braided her two thick auburn braids, scrubbed her friendly face, helped the younger children dress, and after a sketchy breakfast caught the street car and hung on to a strap all the way into town.

Nothing unusual so far; and from the little balcony above the misses' and children's dresses department of the big store, she spent the morning as she did every other—folding into flat boxes many dainty sweaters and pleated skirts, charming girlish blouses and stylish little sport suits.

She had just stepped down to go out for lunch when the voice of Miss Nunn, head of the department, was heard calling, "Bundle girl!" The two "bundles" just leaving the balcony above the camp outfitting counter pretended not to hear, and hurried off. Jinx was eager to get outdoors, for she had found these first weeks of store work confining, but she stopped and came over with her ready smile to the pile of garments on the counter.

"I can wait just as well as not, Miss Nunn. Shall I take them?"

"They are from the camp outfitting department, not really your job; but the girls have gone to lunch, and we're short on relief today, so wrap them, Jinx. This young lady will tell you which ones she is taking with her."

Jinx saw a tall, slender girl about her own age, with blue eyes and light brown hair. So this girl in the becoming knitted suit of dull blue with the jaunty beret to match would wear these fascinating camp clothes—woodland green jacket and skirt, knickers, leather coat, sweaters, woolen stockings, outing pajamas. It was not often that Jinx had the fun of seeing who would wear the pretty things she packed. She found the girl studying her methods and flashed her a shy but friendly smile.

"You fold them so easily," the girl admired. "You ought to see me try it when I'm doing my trunk at boarding school. Each dress seems all sleeves and they dangle out to get all creased, or wrap around the skirt to crease it. My roommate, Judy Hart, finally rolled her clothes into little cylinders and put them side by side in her trunk. She wrote that when she unpacked in Paris they were wrinkled like crêpe."

A First Lesson

Camp, boarding school, Paris—Jinx felt as if she had stepped into one of the stories she read and re-read in her dormitory at the orphanage. "I can show you how to fold them," she told the girl. "It really is easy, once you get the idea." And she gave a brief first lesson. Her pupil was delightedly trying it when a woman came up.

"Look, Miss Grey, I shall teach the whole of our floor at school to pack neatly next year," and she showed what she had learned. "This is Miss Grey, headmistress of Knollslea Hall and head of its camp,—I'm sorry, I heard only 'Jinx'. Is that right?"

"That's what they call me at the Home," laughed Jinx. "My name's Jean Ingham, but when I was little and had Daddy he nicknamed me Jinx."

"Mine is Fanny Faraday. Miss Grey is helping me because Auntie is abroad. You have been so kind." Fanny told her companion how Jinx delayed her lunch hour. Miss Grey had been observing the two girls together with interest. Now she thanked Jinx and added:

"Fanny and I are just going to lunch. Perhaps you will let us take you with us. I know Miss Nunn and will ask her to let you stay a little longer than your half hour."

"Oh, please do come," urged Fanny.

Jinx struggled with her self-consciousness—the black store dress, the little gray felt she had worn so long, hands a bit rough from tying heavy string—struggled for a moment and won. All her life she remained glad that she did not let false pride make her say "No" that day. Miss Grey took them to a charming place, and soon over a luncheon, served more prettily than Jinx had ever seen it except in magazine pictures, they were having a most interesting conversation.

Fanny, it seemed, went to Miss Grey's boarding school, where her aunt taught. And Knollslea Hall also maintained a summer camp, which would soon begin. Jinx asked shy, eager questions about both, and the freshness of her point of view delighted her hostesses. Jinx, too, was questioned, and told about the orphanage in which she lived, and her work as bundle girl, held since school had closed in June.

"But we must see you again," Fanny cried, as they finished and Jinx said good-by.

"We will," smiled Miss Grey. "I think we shall see each other soon."

Jinx was too filled with glowing memories of the experience to puzzle over Miss Grey's remark that afternoon, but less than six hours later she understood it.

That evening Mrs. Hunnewell, the matron, sent for her to come down to the parlor to see a visitor—an unheard-of experience for Jinx, who had no relatives except a few distant cousins in Scotland. There, awaiting her, were her two friends of the noon hour.

It was then that the wonderful thing happened.

Wonderful News

The camp had a scholarship, Miss Grey explained—a chance for some girl to come free for the whole season; and Miss Grey had decided that Jinx should have it. She had arranged to provide Jinx's camp clothes and railroad fare, and had secured from the store the promise that Jinx should have her job again in the autumn.

Jinx could hardly believe it. "I feel as if I'd been reading too many romantic stories," she murmured. "I can't realize it's happening to me." She was ashamed at the tears that brimmed her gold-brown eyes. "But you must let me earn it somehow," she insisted the next moment. "I'm used to working for things. What job could I have? Taking care of the younger ones? Helping in the kitchen? Bobbing hair?" It seemed, however, that there were no jobs. She was just to come and be herself, giving out love and friendliness to make the camp worth more to all.

"There is only one thing we need—because Bunny Marsh has gone abroad this summer—a camp bugler," Miss Grey added jokingly, while they were filling out Jinx's information blank. But Jinx was so eager to do something for the camp that this gave her an idea.

On her next pay day she went to a second-hand shop she knew, and with most of the money left after paying her "board" at the orphanage, bought a bugle she had seen in the window. It meant going light on lunches, but, "I'll have plenty of food beginning next month at camp," she told herself humorously. She could not play it—yet. But Jinx had overcome obstacles all her life.

* * *

"You are going to be in my tent," cried Fanny, meeting her on arrival at camp and leading her down a thrilling row of tents where girls were unpacking. "I asked for you specially. Here's Helena Jennings and Theodora Rice. Why, Jinx, I didn't know you had a bugle. Can you play it?"

"Some," confessed Jinx modestly. As a matter of fact she had found one of the men in the store who had offered to teach her, and with earnest practicing had learned to play rather well.

The news swept the camp. A bugler to take Bunny Marsh's place! That very evening they were to have been called to supper and camp council by a bell on top of a pole, and the "old timers" were missing Bunny's beautiful bugle calls that used to ring out across wooded hills and lake. "A bugle is so romantic, you know," Helena mused.

"Well I'm nobody to take part in something romantic," laughed Jinx, peering at herself in the mirror as she washed. Jinx had been too busy at the orphanage and in the store to think much about herself, except that in a vague way she felt different from girls who had a home and family; and she had been teased so much about her hair being red that she thought of course it was ugly. She had never heard of a painter named Botticelli, of Renaissance Italy, who gave all his angels just such hair, nor had she ever been told that there was real beauty in the friendliness of a ready smile and in the shining eagerness of eyes alert for chances to help someone.

Soon, without Jinx's realizing it, her tent became quite a center and girls hung around to be near her. Many times a day there emerged from its doorway a sturdy young figure in woodland green, who ran up the bare hillock where the flag rippled on its high pole, and there, silhouetted against the sky, with the blue of the inland lake cupped in its wooded shores below, the camp bugler raised the trumpet to her lips, sending out beautiful calls across the roofs of tents—calls that roused the camp in the morning, that told them breakfast was ready, that invited them to morning assembly, to dinner, to afternoon trails on foot or on horseback, to supper and evening sing-song, to the much loved council fire, and last of all, when lights were out and every tent held its sleepy owners, to silent prayer and good night.

Jinx taught the camp the meaning of new calls. She talked to them with her bugling. Canoes across the lake were told to come home when it began to grow rough. Evening strollers were reminded that it was growing late. The girls enjoyed the novelty, and obeyed quickly. Jinx saved the counselors a great deal by developing her "bugle leadership," and gave Miss Grey cause for special gratitude in what the camp later referred to as "The Adventure."

(To Be Concluded Next Thursday)

With Most of the Money Left After Paying Her "Board" at the Orphanage, She Bought a Bugle She Had Seen in the Window.

International Boy Scout Camp in Sweden

ABOUT 4000 Boy Scouts, representing 160 unions from many countries, are meeting in a common camp in Sweden this July. The camp is situated in southern Sweden on the grounds belonging to Kulla Gunnarstorp Castle, which lies along the coast north of the town of Helsingborg, at the northern and narrowest end of the sound between Sweden and Denmark.

This camp is the biggest ever held in Sweden, a good-sized tent city, in fact, making ample provision for the heavy demands made upon it in the way of food and water. Twelve thousand kg. potatoes, 2300 kg. sugar, 5000 kg. meat and bacon were ordered, and nine wells were dug in the vicinity to insure an ample supply of good drinking water. In one part of the camp there is a "Scout hotel" for visitors.

Invitations were issued to the Chief Scout and members of the International Scout Committee, etc., and it is hoped that the Crown Prince of Sweden, whose summer palace lies close to the camp, will pay it a visit during the month.

Games and exercises take place every day, with the exception of the one day when the whole camp pays a visit to Copenhagen. Short trips, both walking and cycling, to interesting places near the camp, are made, and every evening a big camp fire is lit.

It was Maj. Ebbe Lieberath who introduced the Scout movement into Sweden in 1909, and he has been its leader there ever since. A story is told of his early teaching days which well illustrates his qualifications for this office.

As a young lieutenant, he was appointed teacher of gymnastics in a boys' school in Gothenburg, taking the place of a teacher who, for many years, had been a great favorite with the boys. Between the departure of the much-loved teacher and the arrival of Lieutenant Lieberath a transitional period of several temporary teachers took place, resulting in loss of discipline in the gymnastic lessons. Then, one day, Lieutenant Lieberath appeared on the scene.

The lesson was due to commence and he blew his whistle, but the boys continued to talk and run around as if he were not there. Lieberath waited smiling, and saying nothing. After a while the boys realized that they could not rouse him to anger or action, and as it did not seem worth while keeping up the noise, they gradually quieted down.

Then Lieberath stood up on a bench and spoke a few words which the boys who were present never forgot. "Gentlemen!" he said, "I am not here to pester you. I thought we should have as good a time as possible together. If you will be decent to me, I will be decent to you. And now we will begin."

The lesson commenced, and from that time on there was always order, and the boys, who previously had made various excuses to stay away from the lessons, attended regularly. Lieberath understood the boys, and they realized this and learned to turn to him in difficulties.

It is not surprising then that Major Lieberath should have been the one to introduce the Scout movement into Sweden, and should be Sweden's chosen Scout leader.

The Sign for the Kulla Camp, Boy Scout International Camp, Held This Month in Sweden.

The Adventures of Waddles

1. UPON A PEAK I BENT MY NECK TO WATCH WHAT FIRST APPEARED A SPECK.
2. BUT AS IT REACHED THE EARTH I HEARD BALD EAGLE'S VOICE. MY, WHAT A BIRD!
3. "TELL ME; HOW HIGH DO EAGLES FLY?" I ASKED, AND GOT THIS PROMPT REPLY:
4. "'TWIXT YOU AND ME, WE DON'T GO NEAR THAT FRIGID AIR, THE 'STRATOSPHERE.'"

Rainbow Golf Balls

BOYS and girls who play golf, but who live in climates with an abundance of rainfall, are faced with a real problem. They must often confine themselves to indoor practice, miniature golf courses, or putting about inside the house. And even then, their driving suffers.

One clever girl found the rainy season right on her doorstep just as she had perfected her faulty drive. But instead of letting it get the better of her, she solved her problem in a most unique way.

She did it by rummaging in her mother's yarn bag!

First, she selected several long strips of yarn in different colors. She next wound each into a tight, hard ball, just the size of a golf ball. She fastened the end of each by simply drawing it through the body of the ball with a darning needle. When she had finished, she had half a dozen woolen golf balls, as firm as rubber and almost as light as down.

Armed with these and her clubs, she practiced her drive indoors every day without fearing that a long shot would shatter the best china or bring the chandelier down upon her head. However, she usually selected the attic, the basement, or a room in which there were few things that could possibly be damaged, for her daily practice.

Her friends, all golfers, were so delighted with her invention, that she developed the idea still further. Going back to the yarn bag, she selected the brightest, prettiest colors she could find, and made a dozen or more balls. She next found an old, wide-brimmed straw picture hat which she painted a light green and trimmed with a wide band of darker green ribbon. Into the crown of the hat she piled her gay assortment of balls, until they looked like a miniature mountain of gayly colored fruit in a green straw basket.

Then she put the upturned hat with its bright yarn load in a conspicuous corner of the recreation room, with a golf club near by. This proved to be a happy thought, for on many occasions it helped to break the ice by providing something to do on the spur of the moment. And many visitors who were shy and quiet were known to grow delightfully talkative after a few successful swings of the convenient club.

So successful was her little plan for giving her friends something to do, that she resolved to continue using her rainbow balls during the summer. Thrown carelessly by the flower garden, placed near the bird bath, or even hung by its ribbons to a convenient tree bough, the gay, loaded hat would not only add a bright spot to the scene, but it would also provide all kinds of fun.

Treasure Seekers

4.—The Friendly Sea

"NOW I know why they call it the North Mountain," said David, as we looked back over the Annapolis Valley spread out like a map below us with the silver river winding down the middle of it. "It may be only 600 feet high but that zigzag road comes up so steeply that it really does feel like a mountain."

The valley in the afternoon sunshine gave us a feeling that it was brimming over with contented comfort. Cows mooed in the distance and in a farmyard, which looked so near that we felt that we could almost drop a stone into it, a dog barked sharply.

But over the crest of the hill the long road cut through the forest and the blue mountains of New Brunswick hung like clouds over the misty water.

"It feels as if we are going into a different country altogether, doesn't it?" David remarked.

"Yes, and it is different, too. The railroad and the highway run up the valley, but over here the fishing villages are still served by little wooden steamers, with a schooner coming now and then to load up with pulp wood."

"It seems funny to think of these trees growing up all alone 'way up here, and then going over to be made into newspapers for city crowds to look at!"

The roads across the North Mountain have one little trick it common. They like to make travelers think that the shore is just a few hundred yards ahead—and then surprise them by suddenly revealing another long stretch to be passed over. The result is that when they finally do come all at once upon a little group of white houses surrounding a lighthouse and a wooden pier, it is a real surprise.

That is how we came upon Hampton, N. S., and right away we chose the place to pitch our tent. Above a cliff a meadow basks in the sun—the very place—and beyond it is the point, covered at low water with interesting seaweeds—for the tide here rises and falls 30 or 40 feet.

The beach by the pier below the cliff stores up heat from the sun while the water is low and then warms up the rising tide until it becomes comfortable enough for swimming. This information David obtained almost before the tent was pitched, from a group of Boy Scouts who were camping near by.

From them, too, he learned that a little way down the shore was a hut built by an Indian chief who used to come from the interior forests to spend his summers on the shore. Near to it, too, was a log cabin built by some English people, and left by them, when they returned to England, for the campers' use. A sign on the door invited the wayfarer to step inside and make himself at home, bearing in mind that the next comer would enjoy finding the bunks and the cooking outfit in good condition.

It was especially at night, though, that we seemed to feel the sleepy shore, with all its little coves, bays and caves, sigh in the cool wind and come to life. Then it was that all the tales of pirates, and of refugees, fleeing from the valley settlements seemed more like news of yesterday than legends of a century or two ago. It needed little imagination to hear the dip of paddles and to see long canoes slipping down offshore—or to hear the rattle of rowlocks mingling with the rumble of the pebble beach below.

"There's something extra friendly about the sea," David said later as we looked back from the stern of the Saint John boat at this same shore line. "And think of how it is joined together everywhere. Whenever we go in swimming now, we can remember that the same water that is pressing in all around us is still rolling the pebbles on the beach at Hampton. It makes everything seem rather close together and real, doesn't it? And it's a wonderful path for treasure seekers."

D. M.

A Relative Puzzle

What kin is a child to its father
Who is not its father's son?
Guess that, and when you have finished
Right here is another one—

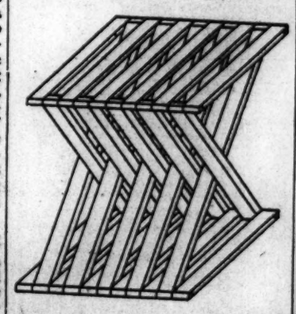
If your uncle has a brother
Who is not your uncle, too,
What relation is that brother
To your brother and to you?

How To Make a Stool

[This is another of a series of articles prepared by the National Committee on Wood Utilization in its effort to bring about the utilization of secondhand wooden containers such as boxes, crates and barrels, now thrown away or burned.]

A good stool may be easily made from a one-bushel onion crate.

Remove bottom from crate. Remove



two corner wires from ends of crates, so the pieces of one side come loose. Reverse one end of the crate, and replace the side strips as shown. In some cases it will be necessary to force these strips into place. Replace the corner wires that were removed.

A Good Nature Game

Here is a good nature game to play in camp, at the picnic or at the end of the hike. The one in charge of the game first asks the others to gather acorns, shells, pebbles, or the like, to be used as counters for keeping score.

The leader then explains that he will call out the name of something not far away. When he does so, all must try to find the thing mentioned and to bring it back to him in the shortest possible time. The first to return will get three counters, the second two, and the third one.

The objects called will naturally depend on the locality. The leader might call "Bring me the broadest leaf you can find," or "Bring me the leaf of a yellow-flowered plant which is good for cooking" (dandelion), or "Bring me something alive" an insect). The calls may be continued as long as desired and the winner is the one who has the most counters.

Mail Bag

White Rock, British Columbia

Dear Editor:

I wrote to you once about four years ago and since then I've relapsed into a sideliner, but I've gained so many fine pen friends through the Mail Bag that I wanted to write and thank you.

A short time ago I took my book of pictures of my pen friends and pictures they had sent me to school. Many of the girls were interested and ever since then I've been besieged by inquiries as to how to obtain a pen friend "like yours from Germany," "France," "Australia," or anywhere in the world.

My friends are very helpful to me in my school work. If any interesting movement comes up in their country they always send me the newspaper clippings on the subject.

I should like to have many more pen friends from anywhere in the world. I'm 17 years old and interested in everything, especially books.

I enjoy the "Adventures in Friendship" very much. Shall we be having some more? It was from one of those "Adventures" that I gained my stanchest pen pal. We have corresponded for more than four years now and two years ago she came and visited me—all the way from California. We chatted like magpies the whole length of the visit.

Thank you again for the Mail Bag.

Peggy S.

[Yes, we will have another "Adventure in Friendship" sometime soon, Peggy.—Ed.]

Liegnitz, Silesia, Germany

Dear Editor:

For a year I have received from a friend of mine your very interesting newspaper. Especially I love the Young Folks' Page and the Home Forum. My name has been published once in the list of those wishing correspondents, and I received several answers. This time I hope to hear from a boy in France or from one who is interested in the French language. I am 16 years old, and attended, till last Easter, a non-classical school. Now I am learning merchandising.

Liegnitz is a town of 70,000 and situated not far from the Czechoslovakian border. Its staple trades are cucumbers and chopped and fermented cabbage as well as agricultural machines and pianos.

Boys who would send me their addresses will surely receive an answer. My hobbies are stamp collecting and bicycling. Many regards to all Christian Science friends.

Heinz M.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Editor:

You can't imagine how entertaining it is to read the Mail Bag. But you are left out of loads of fun, if you do not write to the Mail Bag, and receive lots of lovely, entertaining letters.

I have two hobbies. One is scrapbooks. I have a memory scrapbook and a "round-the-world" scrapbook, and have started a nature scrapbook. The Monitor is very helpful in all of them.

My other hobby is collecting friends—one of the most interesting hobbies there could be. And when I wrote to you I got letters from Canada, England, Germany, and dear old United States. And now I want to have a friend in every state of the United States and every corner of the world. Of course, I haven't succeeded in doing this yet, but I still have hopes.

I am 15 and very much interested in music, reading and drawing and every outdoor sport.

Hoping to get letters from "everywhere."

Lois R.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Please forward the inclosed letter to Larraine E., of Cordova, Alaska.

Through the Mail Bag I have gained several "corries," and the Children's Page and Young Folks' Page have furnished stories several times for an English oral talk. Every time I used a story I received a good mark, and was asked where I got the material? The answer was, of course, "The Christian Science Monitor."

I am very grateful for the Monitor and miss it very much when we do not get it. Writing to my "corries" helps pass away the time that otherwise might hang heavily in the hot weather we are now having.

I should like to receive letters from girls in any country. My interests are swimming, ice skating, and have just started a collection of stamps. I am 15 years old but will correspond with anyone who wishes to write to me.

Love to Snubs and to you and all the Mail Baggers.

Mary Lou O.

McCune, Kansas

Dear Editor:

For years I have enjoyed visits with your large family of Mail Baggers, scattered throughout the world, and now I come asking adoption into this family circle.

I live in a small country town, the beauty and grandeur of which I have only recently learned to appreciate. The world is so insistent that greater opportunities can be found in larger cities, that for years I listened to it, and have had great pleasure in the following cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, Missouri.

For the past few years duty has called me here to help keep the home for loving parents. And the "Pot-of-Gold-at-the-end-of-the-Rainbow," which the world was always promising me, has been found at last—in a life of service.

I am "over twenty" but shall be glad to have correspondents from anywhere in our "great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world," irrespective of age.

I thank you, kind Editor, for the new friends I am going to find in your great army of peacemakers.

Edwyna G.

Bradford, Yorks., England

Dear Editor:

I have often thought that I would write to the Mail Bag, but have not before reached the "pen and paper" stage. The letters which are published in the Mail Bag section are most interesting, and I should be glad to hear from "over 20" correspondents in other lands.

Bradford's staple industry is wool. From wherever one looks in the city and for a good distance outside the city, innumerable mill chimneys can be seen, the most of which belong to factories where one or more of the processes of turning wool into cloth are carried on. There is also quite a lot of silk manufacture, and this section of industry seems to be growing. In connection with the wool industry there is shortly to be an industrial exhibition. In June there is to be a great pageant showing the story of Bradford from the earliest days.

Although the city itself is an industrial town, the country around is very beautiful. Within easy reach are the moors of Haworth and Ilkley, and the Wharfedale offers glorious scenery to the country lover. There are various beautiful parks within Bradford itself, perhaps the best known of these being Lister Park with the Cartwright Memorial Hall in the center. This hall contains the Bradford Art Gallery, where there are many good pictures, and special exhibitions of art are held there periodically.

I am interested in photography, camping, and hiking, gardening, and last but not least, reading. At present I am studying for the London Matriculation examination, in the evenings, and have begun, but only just, begun to learn German.

Patchogue, New York

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading the Monitor for a number of years.

Patchogue is quite a large town on the south shore of Long Island about half way out from New York City. This section is full of Indian tales and also Indian names. Patchogue means "a place of many streams." There are three reservations on Long Island, at Montauk, Shinnecock, and Mastic.

In the early days, Long Island was noted for its fishing and whaling industry, and a good deal of small fishing is still done in the Sound and Great South Bay.

I am very much interested in music and am in the Glee Club of our High School. I am also interested in reading, tennis, hockey, and swimming. I should enjoy getting any letters from girls of about 16 or 17.

Betty W.

San Mateo, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor. My first letter brought me three correspondents, one being a boy in Vienna. I am 14 years old and my favorite hobby is raising birds. So far this spring, I have raised about half a dozen zebra finches and two cockadilloes, which look like small-sized cockatoos. It certainly surprised me when Mamma Cockadillo came out of the nest one Sunday morning with her two babies, all perfectly feathered out, I also have two love birds which have not come out of the nest yet.

Hoping to hear from someone soon,

Ansel R. Jr.

Quincy, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I should like to tell you and the Mail Baggers something about the city in which I live—Quincy, Massachusetts. Quincy is known principally for its granite, and the first railroad in the country was built in the quarries. Quincy is also known historically. Two of the country's Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, were born here; also John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

A place of great historical interest is the Dorothy Quincy House where colonials hid during the Revolutionary War. There is said to be a secret passage under the brook which runs by the house lawn to Wollaston Bay.

My chief hobbies are ice skating, swimming and tennis. I am also very much interested in music and journalism.

I should love to hear from anyone around my age (16), especially from Kentucky or the New England states. I have three lovely "corries" already, and would like to have more.

Olga S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jane B., Los Angeles, Calif.—From some girl 9-12 years old.

Patricia S. (12), Kingston, Jamaica. Interested in post cards and music.

Donna A. (15), Minneapolis, Minn.

Merle P. (17), Normal, Ill.

Lydia B. (17), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Interested in music.

From Boys

Elden B. (11), Mellette, South Dakota.—From abroad, especially from China.

Ralph B. (13), Clackamas, Ore.—Collects stamps, postmarks, etc.

Jack W., San Diego, Calif.—Will exchange stamps.

Over 20

Helen A. M., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in travel, mountain climbing, hiking.

Muriel W., Church, Lancs, Eng.—Interested in gardening, music, art. Especially from Canada and Australia.

Edythe T., Newquay, Cornwall, Eng.

Mr. N. A. G., Lagos, Nigeria.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Tosebo Camp
For Boys 20th year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 18 enjoy "Harmony Ideals." Excellent table. Stand by each. "Tosebo Scouts." Sailing. Boat Building. Horseback Riding. Sports. Expert coaches. 80 acres. Convenient Chicago and Detroit. CATALOG. Address Roger Hill, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

First American Summer Camp Brienz
BERNESE OBERLAND, Switzerland
Manager: N. H. SCHILD
NEW YORK OFFICE
J. W. Ossmann
1472 Broadway, Suite 913
The American Summer Camp offers girls a joyful and educational stay on one of the most beautiful Swiss Lakes.
For information and booklet write to American Summer Camp. Booklets also obtainable from The Christian Science Monitor, Information Bureau, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Lieutenant Lord Honored At Bath

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BATH, Maine, July 16—While the historic frigate Constitution tugged gently at its mooring in the broad reach of the Kennebec here last night, citizens ashore paid tribute to their fellow citizen, Lieut. John A. Lord, rebuilder of the ship, at a banquet at Masonic Temple.

Mr. William S. Newell, president of Bath Iron Works, was toastmaster at the banquet. It was at this plant that Lieutenant Lord built ships during a part of the war period. Lieutenant Lord heard himself praised by Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. N., retired, who directed the campaign for raising funds with which to restore the Constitution.

A luncheon set, a gift from the city, was presented to the shipwright by Mr. Harold P. Small, Mayor of Bath. Mr. Wallace H. White Jr., United States Senator from Maine, and Mrs White, were among the guests. Lieutenant Lord voiced his thanks for the friendliness and generosity of his fellow citizens.

More than 4000 persons from Bath and the surrounding countryside flocked into the city yesterday to inspect the old full-rigger. From as far east as Waldoboro came an automobile caravan containing 300 persons. Waldoboro was the hailing port of the schooner Governor Ames, said to have been the first five-master in the world. The frigate will depart tomorrow noon for Portland, Maine.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Concert program.
5:15 Talk series.
5:30 NBC, What Happened to Jane.
5:45 Edwin E. Luna, soloist.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Organ and piano recital.
6:30 Announcements; pianist; news.
6:45 NBC, the Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 Dorothy Ames, soprano.
7:25 Noyes Buick Pianist.
7:30 Tommy Hoag, xylophonist.
7:40 Michael Ahern, baritone.
7:50 Doris Estey, pianist.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra; Brox Sisters.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Whistler"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
10:30 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Blue Rhythm Boys.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Australian QST Ensemble.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 QST Ensemble.
5:30 "Pipe Dreams"; organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Red Cross Program: talk
8:00 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller": sketch, "The Lake of Flames."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sister of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble: Lois Bennett, soprano; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Statler organ; Louis Weir.
10:15 "Importuning Opportunity," Harold L. MacDonald.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Willard Robison, syncopated songs.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:25 Dance Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Ted and his Greater Gang."
5:30 "Melody Parade"; ballads.
5:45 The Syncopators; time.
6:00 Benny Light and Mark Cook.
6:15 The Dream Girl, Doreen Glover.
6:30 "Big Brother," Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores.
7:05 Major March and Band.
7:10 Golf résumé, Burt Hoxie.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl: Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story; sketch.
10:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniatures.
10:45 CBS, Jack Smith, Whispering Baritone.
11:00 Kay's Minute Men.
11:15 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Old Orchard Beach program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
6:00 Cape Cod Musical Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Home Circle program.
7:15 North Woodstock program.
7:30 Evening Musicale.
8:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
8:15 Variety Program: Betty Brooks.
8:30 "Etchings in Music."
9:00 "Songs We Love to Hear": soloist, violin, organ.
9:30 Symphonic Hour: Tom Quinn, tenor; orchestra.
10:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Club.
5:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Dennis King.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Varsitonians Orchestra.
7:45 Voice and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Radio Roundup: Helen Gilligan, songs; Milton Watson, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC, programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Fat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
a. m.—Studio and musical.
p. m.—CBS programs.
5:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
6:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

CHINESE 'RED' ARMIES REPORTED IN ROUT

NANKING, China, July 15 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek, provisional President of the Chinese Republic, who is directing operations against Chinese Communists who have occupied Canton, telegraphed today from the front that the Government armies had broken through the Communist right wing to capture Kwang Oh-ung, and that the "Reds" were in disorderly retreat toward the south.

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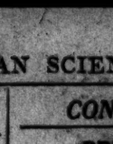

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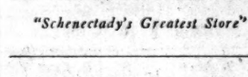

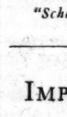
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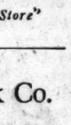

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Carpenter Bee

THE little carpenter bee might well be taken as an emblem of industry and perseverance. After choosing a suitable place for her dwelling, she begins to excavate a tunnel along a branch of some pithy plant.

Coming and going alone, true to her sobriquet, "solitary" bee, this small but determined little creature gathers pollen from flowers and stores it at the bottom of the tube. After laying an egg there, she starts her construction work by placing a roof above this section of her nest, which also serves as a floor for the second division. She treats this part in the same way, building another partition of plant pulp and sticky fluid from her mouth. Repeating this process she fills the tunnel nearly to the top, leaving only a tiny room where she may stand guard until her eggs hatch.

The eggs hatch into tiny grubs which feed upon the pollen until they are ready to assume the pupa form of such insects. Then they rest in their cases until wings, legs and other parts have formed and developed. The adult bee appears about one-half inch long. After digging themselves out, this first brood follows the mother bee until the lessons of housekeeping are learned; but the second brood of the season, after flying about for a time, retreats into the tunnel home and remains in a dormant state until spring awakens the mother, which stays at the top of the tube, and the youngsters.

A larger species of carpenter bee closely resembles the bumblebee. This worker does not confine its work to pithy stalks of plants, but attacks fence posts and other timber, chewing away all obstructions and building larger houses for the young.

Carpenter bees have a habit of sipping from deep flowers by drilling an opening in the side of the nectar tube, and fail to do their duty by the flower that nourishes them.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Court of St. James's (C. W. B., who inquires the reason for the apostrophe and s)—This has puzzled many readers of news items from London, in which the American diplomatic envoy is mentioned—and properly—as the American Ambassador "to the Court of St. James's."

Some have reasoned that at one time this must have been regarded as a proper way to indicate the possessive. But if the name originally had been "St. James's Court" the rephrasing as "Court of St. James" would have been sufficient. The 's affixed to James, then, leads us to the natural conclusion that the expression has been shortened. For a parallel case, how many Londoners speak of the "dome of St. Paul's Cathedral"? Do they not say the "dome of St. Paul's"? (Or, merely, "St. Peter's" in Rome?)

St. James's Palace—standing on the site of an old hospital dedicated to St. James the Less—was the official London residence of England's sovereigns from 1698 until 1837, and was the scene of all court and diplomatic functions. It was clearly only a matter first of convenience and then of custom to shorten the name of the royal court of St. James's Palace to the "Court of St. James's."

Autogiro (Mrs. S. MacA. S.)—This word has been referred to the publishers of the dictionary accepted by this newspaper; they offer the following pronunciation: *au-to-ji'-ro*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; *au* as *o* in *orb*, first *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *ice*, second *o* as in *old*.

Material—Remember the long *e*; pretend the word were spelled *matee'-ri-al*.

A Quotation for Today

VIRTUE is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence or abstaining from harm; but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good.—BUTLER.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss must have noticed that the new neighbor's little boy wasn't very fond of dogs, because today he took me over to see him—
And made me show him how I could sit up and bark—
And walk on my hind feet—
And lie down and roll over—
And do a lot of tricks like that, and the little fellow must have thought they were pretty good because he laughed and giggled to beat the band—

Do You Know That—

The first use of electric motive power on an American railroad was on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, Md., in 1895?

There were 163,543,000 bushels of apples produced in the United States last year?

Shopwomen in Tientsin earn $1 a month with room and two meals a day, and work 16 hours a day?

Germany's Constitution provides that national elections are always to be held on Sundays?

Calvin Coolidge was the first President to have his message to Congress radiocast?

Oklahoma has more Indians than any other state?

Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion of Canada?

Rhode Island has an area of 1248 square miles?

THE ONLY BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES OVER WHICH THE AMERICAN FLAG IS OFFICIALLY FLOWN CONTINUOUSLY DAY AND NIGHT, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IS THE NATIONAL CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Jackie (to departing aunt): "There's no hurry, Auntie, Daddy has put the clock a whole hour fast."

Only the Cushions

She: "So you're from the garage. Are you the man who greases cars?"

He: "Oh, no, indeed, lady—only the cushions. I'm the repair man."—*Life.*

Conceit

Woman to Artist: "As I walked through the woods I beheld a glorious sunset—flaming, gorgeous colors, brilliant light effects, nature in all her magnificent array. And I thought it was like looking at one of your paintings."

Artist: "Yes, madam; nature is catching up."—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

Like Begets Like

"I'm going out for a little while and I want you to be good till I come back," said Mother.

"I'll be good for a nickel," piped up the youngster.

"Now, see here, Billy, I want you to understand that you can never be a real son of mine unless you are good for nothing."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Joplin, Mo.

DAVID, 11, had been carefully and industriously saving his pennies so he could get the sum of one dollar to join the Y. M. C. A. summer session. His father, being out of employment, could contribute only a cent or two now and then to the fund and the mother had all she could do to feed the family of four on the rather uncertain income.

One day when the mother was cooking supper an elderly scissors-grinder knocked at the kitchen door and asked for some work, offering to take food in exchange. David's mother prepared for the stranger beans and ham in a jar and wrapped them up with some bread for his supper.

Little David watched the kindly stranger as he very deftly hammered and filed the scissors to a fine cutting edge. David and his little sister were much interested in the work being done, but much more interested in the stranger and his rather matter-of-fact story—repeated often perhaps—of "no home, no folks, no place to go." David seemed to be much impressed.

After the elderly man had gone David told his mother he thought he got more real good out of giving the stranger his 12 cents—all he had saved—than he would have gotten in six months' entertainment at the "Y."

For the Scrapbook

Ship's Bells

TO THE landlubber planning a sea voyage, the following table may prove helpful in establishing the correct time according to the ship's bells:

Time	a. m.	Time	p. m.
1 bell	12:30	1 bell	12:30
2 bells	1:00	2 bells	1:00
3 bells	1:30	3 bells	1:30
4 bells	2:00	4 bells	2:00
5 bells	2:30	5 bells	2:30
6 bells	3:00	6 bells	3:00
7 bells	3:30	7 bells	3:30
8 bells	4:00	8 bells	4:00

Time	a. m.	Time	p. m.
1 bell	4:30	1 bell	4:30
2 bells	5:00	2 bells	5:00
3 bells	5:30	3 bells	5:30
4 bells	6:00	4 bells	6:00
5 bells	6:30	5 bells	6:30
6 bells	7:00	6 bells	7:00
7 bells	7:30	7 bells	7:30
8 bells	8:00	8 bells	8:00

Time	a. m.	Time	p. m.
1 bell	8:30	1 bell	8:30
2 bells	9:00	2 bells	9:00
3 bells	9:30	3 bells	9:30
4 bells	10:00	4 bells	10:00
5 bells	10:30	5 bells	10:30
6 bells	11:00	6 bells	11:00
7 bells	11:30	7 bells	11:30
8 bells	Noon	8 bells	Midnight

For the purpose of dividing the work fairly on shipboard, the crew is mustered into six watches, as follows: Afternoon watch, noon to 4 p. m.; evening watch, 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.; first watch, 8 p. m. to midnight; middle watch, 12 a. m. to 4 a. m.; morning watch, 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.; forenoon watch, 8 a. m. to noon.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 48

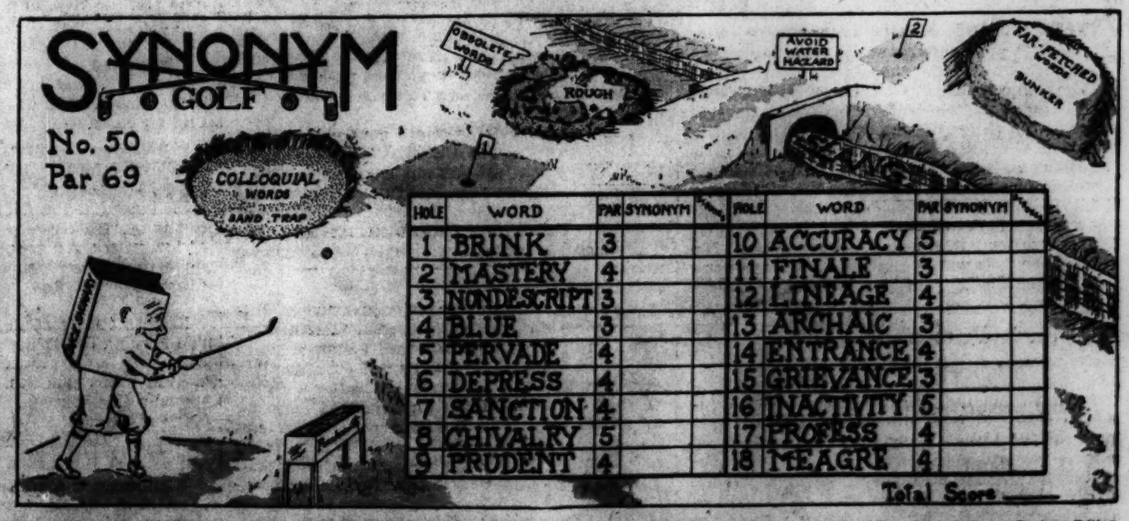
Winner:
T. C. ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Adage	3	Saw	3
2.	Ponder	4	See-C	1
3.	Minister	3	Aid	3
4.	Bluster	4	Din	3
5.	Shear	3	Cut	3
6.	Cogitate	5	See-C	1
7.	Loyal	4	True	4
8.	Retain	4	Pay	3
9.	Veneration	3	Awe	3
10.	Flexture	4	Bow	3
11.	Art	3	Obi	3
12.	Boundary	4	Rim	3
13.	Obscurity	5	Dark	4
14.	Differ	4	Vary	4
15.	Essential	5	Real	4
16.	Audacious	4	Bold	4
17.	Station	3	Put	3
18.	Restrict	4	Bar	3
		69		55

NOTES (based on Webster's New International): (2) and (6) see See v.t. 2; (8) compare Retain v.t. 4 and Pay v.t. 3; (11) see Art n. 10.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 50
Par 69



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	BRINK	3			10	ACCURACY	5		
2	MASTERY	4			11	FINALE	3		
3	NONDESCRIPT	3			12	LINEAGE	4		
4	BLUE	3			13	ARCHAIC	3		
5	PERVADE	4			14	ENTRANCE	4		
6	DEPRESS	4			15	GRIEVANCE	3		
7	SANCTION	4			16	INACTIVITY	5		
8	CHIVALRY	5			17	PROFESS	4		
9	PRUDENT	4			18	MEAGRE	4		
				Total Score					

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, SINK is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but SOW is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course: refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The St. Lawrence Seaway

BEHIND a cloak of official silence it is understood that important discussions are being carried on between the United States and Canada concerning the St. Lawrence waterway, a project in which both President Hoover and Prime Minister Bennett are deeply interested. A decade ago the engineers of the two Governments made their report to the International Joint Commission "that the physical conditions are favorable for improvements for navigation which will be permanent and will have very low upkeep costs." In 1922, the American section of this same commission recommended to Congress that "the Governments of the United States and Canada enter into an arrangement by way of treaty for a scheme of improvements of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Ontario."

Two years later the more inclusive St. Lawrence Commission was formed, with Mr. Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, at the head of the American section. And after another two years the report of the joint board of engineers was published, and elaborate cost and engineering data were submitted to the two nations.

The hiatus that has occurred since that time has been due chiefly, it would seem, to sober thoughts in Canada over the considerable cost involved. The United States has twice sent notes expressing willingness to proceed with the development.

The latest phase opened only recently when Mr. Bennett visited Washington at the start of the year and is understood to have discussed the seaway project informally with Mr. Hoover. Again, within the last few days Maj. William D. Herridge, the Canadian Minister, has been closeted with the President. Sponsors of the canal hope that final negotiations for drafting a construction treaty will soon be instituted.

The opportunities offered by the seaway are obvious. There is now a bottle neck between Lake Ontario and Montreal which holds back the 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 tons of freight annually borne on the lakes on the one side from the traffic of all the seven seas and the ports of the world on the other. A twenty-seven-foot canal, as proposed, would join the two—would put Minnesota on seaboard and make Duluth a world port! It would, of course, have equal advantages for interior Canadian cities.

The question of costs is of course an intricate one. Undoubtedly, much of the outlay would be met by the generation of power. The rapids of the St. Lawrence offer an inexhaustible supply of energy, for which there will be a growing demand. On the other hand, it is likely that some of the hopes held out for farm relief to interior wheat regions from access to export markets have been exaggerated, not through any fault of the proposed seaway, but because of the world glut of grain which may permanently restrict sales of American wheat on European markets.

But cautious estimates of the usefulness of the St. Lawrence canal are reminiscent of an incident unearthed in the recent book by Mr. Arthur Train called "Puritan's Progress," regarding the father of Edward Everett Hale. The latter, it appears, was a fanatic for railroad development, and he once told a Faneuil Hall audience that if it ever became possible for a passenger to ride from Springfield to Boston in five hours, an average of as many as nine people daily might be counted upon to make the trip; an estimate which at the time was considered an exaggeration! So, modern estimates—even the most enthusiastic—of the usefulness of the proposed waterway might err on the side of understatement. Once unlock the interior American continent with a liquid key and the imagination is hard pressed to grasp the possibilities.

Kansas Tackles Gas Rates

STATE officials in Kansas are adding enlivenment to an otherwise warm enough summer by bringing up the subject of rates for natural gas. The action of Gov. Harry H. Woodring in demanding a ten-cent reduction by subsidiaries of the Cities Service Company is the culmination of months of criticism directed against the Henry L. Doherty companies in that section. In following up the Governor's move the Kansas Public Service Commission has at its disposal an appropriation of $100,000 made by the last Legislature for public utility investigations.

Coincidentally with these reports and the news of a libel suit by Mr. Doherty against the Kansas City Star arising out of its participation in the controversy, there has come the perennial story about the town of Chanute, Kan., which runs along without city taxes as a result of the revenues from its municipal gas and electric plant.

At first thought this might make public ownership seem an easy solution of the gas rate problem. But what works in Chanute has not always worked well elsewhere. And while the system may relieve residents of paying city taxes, it certainly does not relieve them of the cost of government. That they pay through their gas and electric bills. Abolishing taxes may be an effective way of dramatizing the asserted advantages of municipal operation of utilities, but it may well be that the utility customers of Chanute have as strong a case for rate reduction as have those of neighboring towns, in order that tax burdens may be redistributed as the laws intend.

The studies launched by the State Public Service Commission, however, may readily develop information and policies of nation-wide importance. The case deals largely with the financial relations between local utilities and their parent companies. It involves the issue of whether a state can control the wholesale as well as the retail price of gas, since the Governor's proposal was a cut from forty cents to thirty cents a thousand cubic feet "at the city gates."

It also involves a situation which is repeated many places in the United States. A city grants an exclusive franchise to a company to furnish gas at a prescribed rate. The company makes a large investment in pipe lines to bring gas from a distance. Later gas is found near by. Either the city must continue to use far-away gas at far-away prices while near-by gas goes to waste, or else the company must wipe a large investment off the slate.

In view of the widespread extension of natural gas pipe lines which has taken place in the last few years, and is still proceeding, the Kansas case, if pursued carefully rather than with too much heat, should furnish a valuable clarification of what consumers and investors may expect. It may well prove a local counterpart to the Federal Power Commission's study of utility holding corporations.

An Interpreter's House at Basel

ALL persons of good will are grateful for the ready-made forums which have smoothed over the post-war flurries in world affairs. The newest of these forums is the Bank for International Settlements, popularly known as the World Bank. An infant of just over a year old, it has been a refuge in the storm which has lately broken over the heads of the chancelleries in connection with the flight of capital from Germany. It has more than justified the high hopes entertained for it when it emerged out of the Reparation Conference two years ago.

At that time it was generally regarded as simply a new conduit for reparation payments. It took the place of a system that was tantamount to a semi-receivership over Germany. Instead of maintaining in Germany an army of agents, exercising a control over German finance which derogated considerably from German sovereignty, the Young plan consigned the task of raising reparations to Germany herself and set up an institution in neutral territory which has channeled payments to the creditor governments.

This primary function has now become quite automatic in its operation. What is now paramount in the duties of the World Bank is to furnish an "interpreter's house" for world bankers. At Basel the financiers have a meeting place at which they may fashion policies of common advantage to a close-knit financial world. More, they have a place at which to try to understand one another, and without such an understanding a common policy is built on flimsy foundation.

Nobody can stress sufficiently the manner in which international coöperation is furthered by the growth of friendships between persons who hold dominating positions in their own countries. When "opposite numbers" in the various countries come together, the possibilities of harmonious collaboration are enormously enhanced. It is so with bankers and business men as with statesmen. When the world bankers first forgathered around the green baize table at the Hotel de l'Univers at Basel, they preserved a becoming formality—that stiff front which comes from too much thought about the need of being on guard to preserve national prestige. A melting process began when white damask took the place of green baize. At meals instead of meetings the bankers discovered common interests, common hobbies, and characteristics that had been kept hidden in formal debate. Out of this atmosphere came many real friendships.

It is pleasant to think that such friendships, almost impossible in pre-war days, stand the test of any international flurry such as Europe is now witnessing. If, as Dr. Johnson says, friendship is always in need of repair, the gratifying fact of today is that there are so many opportunities where it can be repaired. At a time when world finance is almost indistinguishable from world politics, not the least important of these opportunities is the one furnished by the Bank for International Settlements.

Oriental Costumes on Main Street

SHOULD Mahatma Gandhi wear his breechclout to the United States, he will not find himself such an object of curiosity as would have been the case a few years ago. Orientals who visit America today no longer feel it incumbent to don American clothes. This tendency is obvious in many American cities, but particularly in New York this summer, as thousands of Orientals land in transit or as delegates to summer conventions. Time was when turbans from India and gowns from China were seen only on the stage. Now they stroll up Fifth Avenue, ride in the subways, sit among the audiences in the theaters.

T. Z. Koo, former associate general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in China, who has just arrived from Australia to attend the Williamstown Institute of Politics, was standing in the lobby of International House of Columbia Union, resplendent in his long silk white gown. A Hindu student who introduced himself as the son of the Maharajah of Indore approached.

"I admire you Chinese for wearing your Chinese clothes in America," he said. "I remember how I was stared at the first time I stepped out in my Hindu costume. Aren't you self-conscious?"

"Not at all," replied the young Chinese leader. "I am aware that I am an object of curiosity to many Americans, but this curiosity is not hostile. It's mostly friendly, even though rooted in ignorance. When Americans go to China, they do not wear Chinese clothes. Furthermore, in this hot weather, this silk white gown is infinitely cooler and more comfortable than the American jackets and trousers."

American educators today advise prospective foreign students to bring some of their native costumes with them, and it is popular for Oriental leaders to appear in America in native costumes. Hindus and Chinese, struggling for independence, feel that it is advantageous to make their nationality felt in public. Clothes do not make the nation, but they do form part of the approach to mutual understanding. And it is clear gain when Orientals are able to appear in their natural costumes in the Occident without feeling like ethnological exhibits.

Easy Reading in July

"HAVE you anything easy to read?" is a more perplexing question than the prospective vacationist usually realizes. He has two or three weeks of leisure ahead, weeks full of interesting events planned, but with plenty of time left for reading. There will be hours of waiting in a quiet hotel just before and after dinner; a rainy evening or two which must be passed indoors; mornings when he can row to a shady inlet, cast anchor and recline in a gently rocking boat. He needs a plentiful supply of light reading!

What will he consider easy to read? A friend who is familiar with the vacationist's preferences, of course, can help him to make a choice. Librarians find the question difficult to answer because they must assist so many patrons. However, they have the advantage of a large collection and they can, if necessary, insist on letting the reader select for himself. Book clubs must answer the question as a matter of business. In the latest issue of its house organ, one such club admits the difficulty of making its choice in July, "a month in which it is ordinarily taken for granted that any reading done must be easy reading."

"Easy reading," the publication adds, "is often hard reading. If a book is too simple, too loose, too slight, or too frivolous, it has a way, in the hot weather, of putting its readers to sleep exactly the same as if it were a book too complicated, too compact, too weighty, or too solemn."

What a task, then, to select a book—or books—for summer vacation! The habitual reader of mystery stories may want something entirely different while he is away from home. One who usually enjoys fiction may prefer biography, and the biography reader a book of verse. When the market rises, mere tabulations of stock prices are light reading for one who has invested in these securities; so-called comic strips are hard reading to that same investor if he fails to find them funny.

Without accepting the conclusion that what a man "reads as a task will do him little good," it seems reasonable that on vacation "a man ought to read just as inclination leads him." But, at the same time, perhaps, that inclination might be given opportunity to be discriminating in its choice.

A Field of White Clover

CLOVER is the very herb for indolence. White clover, it should be, honey-scented, with the brown bees tumbling into it. The earth herself is sweeter for white clover, and though she gives of her strength to it, the earth has a certain fullness of peace for her reward. To rest in white clover, after a country mile, and watch the river strive to bear its burden of clouds away, is uncommonly satisfying and complete. It is the perfection of a gentle and altogether harmless vagabondage. There ought to be a bobwhite calling somewhere—the very voice for the clover.

However sultry the day may be, with the valley all windless, the stems of white clover will be cool. As though the grateful and benevolent flower drew surely from secret springs, and made a haven for the diverse and innumerable small things that dwell, when it is noon and the sun full grown, at the damp and comforting roots of the clover. It is that same scented coolness, in its minor way, that purple canyons have and shadowy brooks with watercresses. But you must be near it, your cheek to the clover, to have this knowledge. And though it is the better for such shade as a tree will cast, this gracious property of white clover is readily to be discerned in the untempered radiance of the day.

The very herb for indolence—and for true fragrance also. It calls to the tame bees that have their hive in the farm yard, and it calls to the wild bees that are sent from a hollow elm by the river. There is no fragrance quite like to it, in flowers, for this is the veritable odor of honey, and the small breeze that is laden with it tires from pleasure and lies down to dream. He is the wisest of wayfarers, and a most discriminating philosopher, who determines that haste is not all the journey and that white clover was intended for loitering.

Editorial Notes

Search by foreign expeditions for evidence that the human race originated in what is now Chinese territory has been stopped by the Nanking Government and the Peiping Cultural Society unless the foreigners are willing to pay the expenses and work under direction of a Chinese savant. It would appear that if the cradle of humanity is to be found in China, none but a Chinese hand shall give it the first rock.

Delaware farmers, who cannot sell their blackberries for enough to pay for picking them, have posted signs in the fields reading, "Help yourself to the berries." Surely, this altruism in the face of low prices will redound to the benefit of the farmers by increasing both public good will toward them and public interest in them.

Besides the Graf Zeppelin and the Nautilus, two French, two British, two Danish, one American, one German and several Swedish and Norwegian ships plan to sail to the north polar regions this summer. Perhaps the League of Nations should post an international traffic officer on the "top of the world."

Handicapped American veterans of the World War, in seeking a "job for every former service man in 1932," are asking for the relief which is best both for them and for those who must provide it.

Strange but true, Japan produces more china than China.

In the Citadel of Hitler

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

MUNICH

MEDIEVAL Munich charmed me. I walked much in its old streets and across its cobbled squares and looked upon its Gothic buildings and ate in its low-arched cellars. Life in these ancient German cities, I thought, somehow does not change fundamentally, and Henry the Lion, who founded Munich in the twelfth century, would not disown modern Munich.

"Let us," said my companion, "go to Hitler's meeting tonight." And then I wondered whether Henry the Lion, after all, would approve of modern Munich. For I remembered that just as Camille Desmoulins had jumped on a table in a Paris café and by crying "To arms!" had started the French Revolution, so Hitler, a few years ago, had tried to start his putsch in a Munich café. "A quiet Old World city," my companion had told me; but do things like that really happen in quiet Old World cities?

Hitler had failed, but his failure was the foundation of his success. His movement, which now tries to keep within the law, but is nevertheless directed against authority as at present constituted, has grown enormously; there are 6,000,000 Germans who will vote for his candidates and there are 107 Hitlerites elected to the Reichstag. But Hitler has always remained faithful to the Bavarian city of Henry the Lion, and here is his citadel.

I had seen his headquarters, Hitler House, as it deserves to be called; I had watched him and his lieutenants at work; but now it was proposed that I should see him, surrounded by his bodyguard, arousing by passionate speech the enthusiasm of a vast crowd. Yes, that was the Hitler I wanted to observe; not Hitler the organizer, but Hitler the orator.

"It's in a working-class district," remarked my companion; "and if there are Communists there may be trouble." It is true that at Berlin and in other large cities there have been fights between Communists and National Socialists as the Hitlerites are designated; but at Munich, at Munich the quiet Old World city, such violent events were almost unthinkable.

* * *

So we went, and our optimism was justified. Rarely have I been present at a more orderly, a more attentive, a more earnest public meeting. Imagine one of those large halls in which Germans gather to eat, talk, read the newspapers, listen to music—a vast unbroken floor space without nooks or corners, an immense oblong which the eye can survey at a sweep. This floor space was covered with long tables at each of which two dozen persons could seat themselves; for the German is nothing if he is not gregarious, and does not ask to sit by himself or to be put out of view.

Thousands of us were waiting for Adolph Hitler. In the meantime we were consuming pumpernickel and cheese, or munching pretzels. We would continue to nibble at our pumpernickel and our pretzels even when Adolph the Lion was roaring.

Everywhere the swastika. These hook crosses were conspicuous on the walls, on the platform, on flags stuck on tables, on the brassards of the Hitler Army. Ranged round the room were the members of the army; clad in khaki shirts, belts, knickerbockers, leather leggings. They were of two sorts; the storm troops which would keep order and be ready for any fray; and the protective guard of Hitler himself. They were distinguished from each other by the color of their caps.

There was no need for their intervention. The company sat silent, listening with all its ears, anxious to learn, to understand. It hardly applauded; it was too intent on the arguments to applaud. This calm was not the calm of indifference; it was the calm of concentrated thought. I could not help contrasting the gravity of the German public with the exuberance of the French public. In France there would have been vivacity; here there was solemnity; in France there would have been noisy interruptions for and against; here there was deference and a desire for instruction.

I looked over the hall. Not a face that was not turned toward the speaker. Heads were thrown back with a rapt expression, or craned forward to catch every word. Hands lay folded in laps, or spread upon the tables, or pressed against foreheads. The audience was listening—and thinking. The speaker was the group leader. He spoke like a soldier on parade; he stood at attention; he hardly stirred except to wipe his brow; and he went on with deadly seriousness. The pumpernickel and the pretzels were slowly nibbled.

But presently there is a commotion. The audience has risen to its feet. Its arms are raised in Fascist salutation, and from thousands of throats a cry is sent out. What is happening? We gaze down the central aisle, and there is a long procession coming slowly from the far-off entrance doors to the platform. It is Hitler, Hitler preceded and accompanied and followed by his troops. They march with heavy steps, which resound in the hall impressively. Tramp, tramp, tramp, they come; and now Hitler is abreast of me.

What stalwart young men they are, these troops! They appear proud of their functions; they carry themselves erect, with chest puffed out, with eyes front. And Hitler. He looks a little weary, a little bored, as he salutes, with a quick motion of the rising and falling hand, the eager spectators.

* * *

But see him now on the platform. There stand by him on either side two sentinels in khaki shirts. They are perfectly still. Their heels are together, their bodies upright, one hand carefully placed on the seam of their knickerbockers, the other on their belt. They stare straight before them; fixed rigid features, firm-set eyes. It must be hard to hold that attitude for long, but they do not budge. After some time—it may be a quarter of an hour—they are relieved. Two other young men step forward, salute, make a half turn, and the relieved picket abandons his post.

Flanked then by two sentries, Hitler speaks. He begins slowly, cautiously, but he warms to his work and is truly eloquent. It is an eloquence which is based chiefly on scorn, on sarcasm, on mockery. How he belabors the orthodox parties! How he makes even this stolid, attentive German audience laugh and cheer and become enthusiastic! It veritably feels that salvation for Germany, oppressed by unjust treaties, oppressed by non-German financiers, oppressed by speculators and insincere politicians, is to be found in a revival of Germanic consciousness. These folk have suffered, they have passed through war, through revolution, through inflation, through unemployment; and they are ready to blame everybody, at home and abroad, who has participated responsibly in the successive events.

Hitler is curious to watch. He is dressed in black, which emphasizes his slimness; he dances backward and forward; he bows and leans sideways with grace; he moves his arms like a ballerina; he is indeed a master of deportment—almost, one would say, a dancing master. He is on tiptoe; his knees are bent; his foot flashes as he takes a step and then another step. As for his face, it is strangely mobile; there is scorn about the mouth, there is strength in that sudden setting of the jaw; the eyes, which turn up frequently and show the whites, are rather dull, but they convey humor, indignation, and aspiration by their rolling.

And his voice is excellent; it is deep and rich and changing; it is mostly grave, and now and again shrill; it takes on all inflections. "We . . . out to smash party . . . the German people must help themselves . . . No, No, and No! . . . our greatness . . . unity and equality . . ." So he goes on, and the mesh of hair falls across his forehead, and now the people are shouting approval. He has stirred some resounding chord in the German breast.

Afterward the troops line up, and with heavy tread, Hitler in their midst, they march down the hall, past cheering table after table, and hands shoot up and voices cry "Heil!" and a section of the German people thinks it has found its hero and its champion.

Will that section be disillusioned?

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Brighter Postmen

NOW that the cry for brighter policewomen is receiving the attention which it deserves, our postmen have formulated, through their union, a demand that they should be made brighter, too. Nor is that demand in any way improper or unnatural. In making his choice of a calling, the wise man always considers, not only the pecuniary emolument offered, but also what a philosopher has happily styled "the wages of the life"; and those wages may well be held to include not only the opportunity of meeting interesting people, and embarking upon interesting adventures, but also the privilege of wearing a costume which is decorative, as well as distinctive, while performing public functions of admitted utility and importance. Military uniforms were always designed upon that assumption in all civilized countries until it was realized that gold lace not only had a charm for the fair but also offered a convenient target for an enemy's bullets; and even now it would probably be possible for a pacifist Administration to give an impetus to the cause of disarmament by ordering the sentries at the Horse Guards to wear caps and gowns or decreeing that the Bank Guard should be attired as bank messengers and carry umbrellas in wet weather on their daily march to Threadneedle Street. In support of the same principle, a popular novelist once attributed that scarcity of ordinands of which the bishops are continually complaining to the contour of the hats in which curates, who might be sensitive about their personal appearance, were expected to face the world.

Considerations of that sort ought certainly to be borne in mind by the Postmaster-General when choosing clothes for postmen; and their requirements were so modest that it would have been ungracious to grudge them the satisfaction of their desires. Their main contention was merely that they would be more attractive to the eye if their trousers, like other people's trousers, were creased in front. Very likely they are right; and the change which they demanded and have now secured is one which can be effected without laying an oppressive burden on the finances of an impoverished country. Some classical experts have indeed suggested a more symbolical garb for them, pointing out that Mercury, their prototype, wore no trousers at all, but went on his errands, if the illustrations can be trusted, with bare legs, in a flowing robe and a bowler. This limited apparel, however, might not suit the messengers of mankind as well as it suited the messenger of the gods, and any attempt on the part of the postal authorities to introduce it would probably be resisted by the postmen's union with the full support of public opinion. Indeed, the most remarkable thing about their demands, and the highest possible guarantee of their personal courage, is the omission of any request for leggings proof against the teeth of the letter carrier's only enemy, the domestic dog.—*The Times* (London).

No Typical American

THE American is a myth; he doesn't exist. The typical American town or countryside is likewise a figment of the imagination: it has no reality. There are many Americans and many American towns, but none representative of the whole.

An English Commonwealth Fund fellow studying at Yale has been touring the United States from coast to coast. Some of his observations are interesting. The Englishman or the German may be discoverable in his own country. But the search for an American thoroughly typical of his nation was in vain.

Between the Californian and the New Englander, or between the Georgian and the Indianan there are differences that might, to a casual observer, indicate wholly different nationalities. Between the dweller in a congested district of an industrial community and the Kansas farmer the diversities outnumber the resemblances. Yet all are Americans, bound together by ties stronger than mere personal appearances or mental slants.

The successful rôle played by the United States in the late war proved to the world that this country could act unitedly and effectively in spite of the vast differences due to geography, industry and the inherited reactions from generations past. The leadership in financial restoration which Mr. Hoover now offers and to which the country warmly responds is further indication that the nation can act as a unit, even though "the" American does not exist.

One is inclined to agree with H. L. Puxley, the English student who makes these observations touching the diversities among us. It may be impossible to isolate the type, but its absence seems not to hamper Americans in anything worth while they care to undertake.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Too Much Health Advice

UNDER this heading, the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association voices a suspicion that has been for some time fermenting in the lay mind.

Advice about health is surely salutary, but when it overwhelms us like an avalanche, and from so many contradictory standpoints that one knows not where to turn, it is time for someone to call a halt.

The warning note comes from the side of medical authority. Says the Journal:

"Our readers are probably familiar with the story of Mrs. Shelley's 'Frankenstein'—a student who took pieces from cemeteries and dissecting rooms and fashioned from them a monster in the form of a man. Once the thing was made, however, it could not be controlled, and turned upon its maker and destroyed him.

"The story strangely reminds us of the 'Frankenstein monster' that is being created out of unrelated bits of overemphasized health lore.

"Without doubt this present interest in health and hygiene is most commendable and promises much good. It is, however, being carried to extremes, and is getting to be a burden.

"The housewife is caught in a maze of vitamins, calories, carbohydrates, and 'acid-producing' foods, and does not know which way to turn. She is up against the problem of fattening the children, 'slenderizing' herself, and satisfying the brute that comes home hungry and tired in the evening, and it has just about got her down.

"Raising a baby in these days is a big undertaking, and one frequently hears a mother say that she does not see how she could possibly take care of two, when one takes her whole time. As a result we are killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

"In order to raise a few children well, we are making such a fuss about it that most of the children are being raised by folks who have no standards whatever. If a mother might be expected to do all of the things that some of the health cranks are advocating, she would need to have a Ph. D. degree from the university, but not many of the Ph. D.'s have children, so that suggestion doesn't seem to help a bit.

"After all, we doubt if there is anything so unhealthful, mentally as well as physically, as excessive attention to self.

"This health business is getting to be a 'racket,' and we are much in need of folks brave enough to break through a lot of these silly rules and insist that there are other things worth while, and that one can be healthy without making it his life's work.

"Common sense and a fair appreciation of what is really essential is about all that is necessary."—*Literary Digest.*